# The Literary Digest

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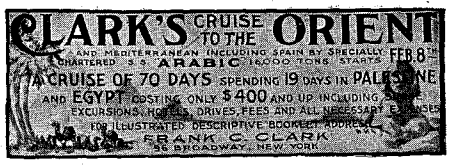
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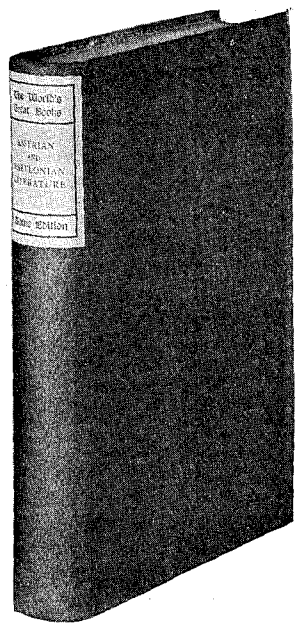

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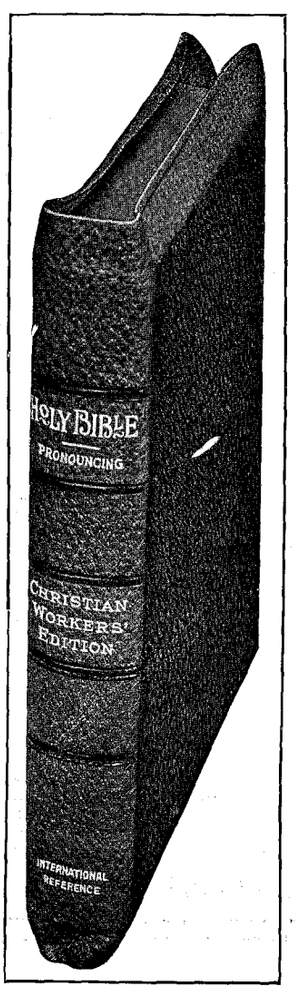


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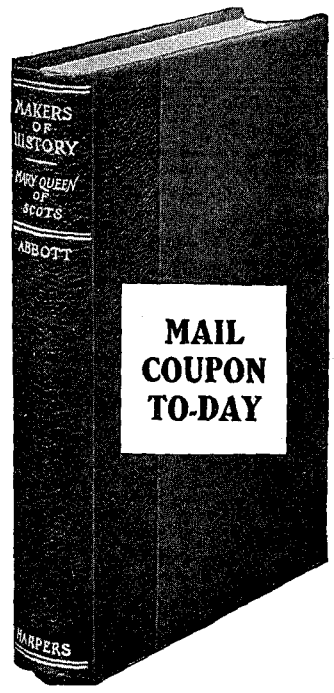


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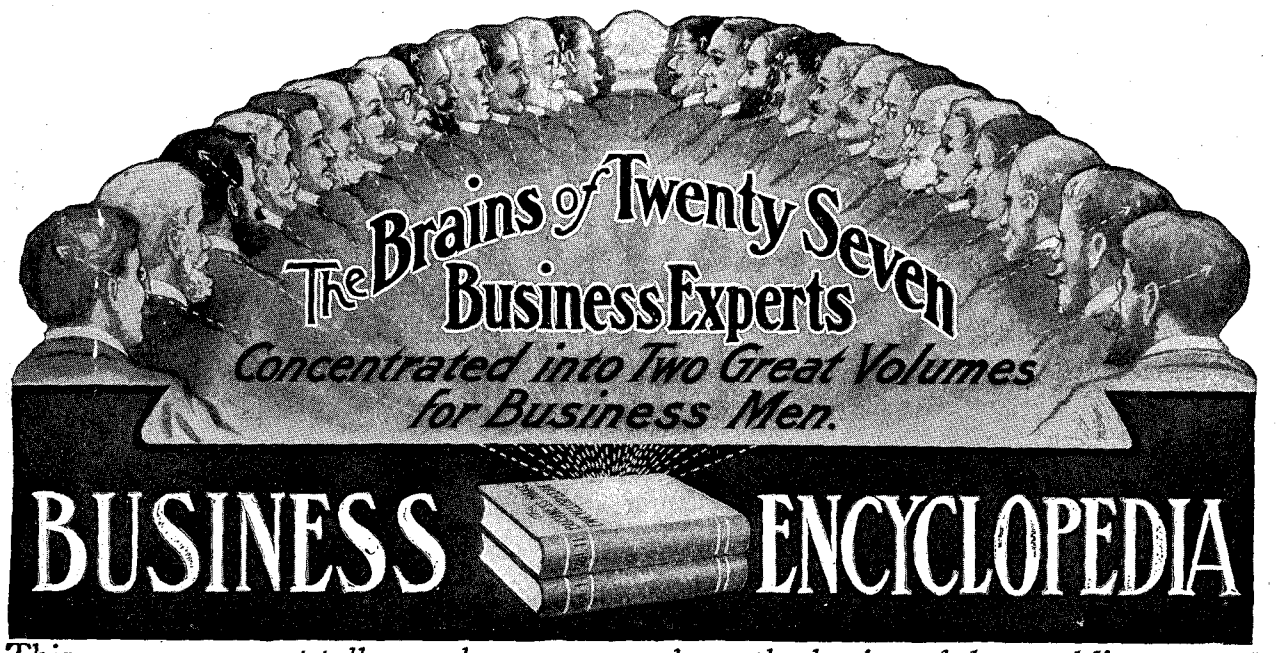
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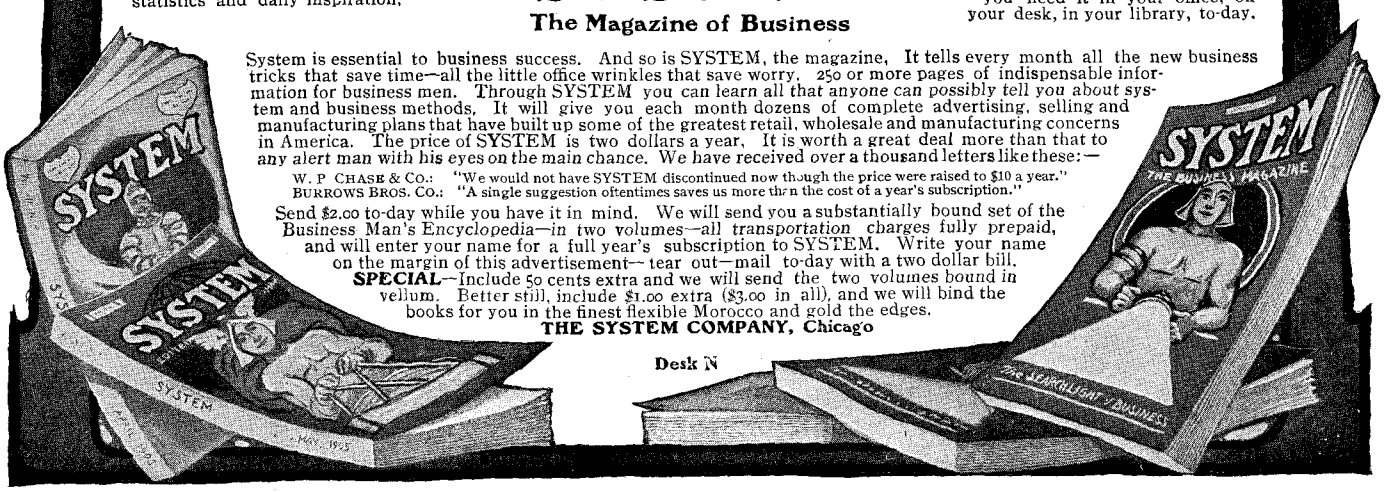


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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXXI., NO. 20 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 812

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### LURID DAWN OF LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

THE rioting and bloodshed which followed the Czar's promise of a constitutional government to Russia occasion no surprise among the American press, altho these new disasters appear to be the worst that have happened in the Empire. Kishineff has outdone itself and Odessa has outdone Kishineff. In Odessa, the despatches say, five thousand men, women, and children in the Jewish quarters were sacrificed to the fury of the mob; from Nicolaieff, Sebastopol, and Kherson, in the Black-Sea region, come similar reports of pillage and wholesale murder, where bands of "patriots" and "loyalists" glutted their rage with the blood that the government authorities could not or would not keep from flowing; the whole Caucasus is again aflame, and widespread disturbances are prevented only by the firmest military measures; Finland is in open revolt, and the Finnish people hold possession of all their principal cities, while throughout Poland the flags of rebellion were flown immediately upon the receipt of the news of the proclamation, and Warsaw was again bathed in blood on the very day she gained her freedom from martial law. But these disorders appear to be such a natural result of racial prejudices and revolutionary spirit when all restraint was removed, that not a few of our papers foresaw in a general way the events as they came to pass, and are still predicting that the Russian people have a long, treacherous, and hard road to travel before they can expect to enjoy in complete security the fruits of their desperate struggle for liberty. The joy and gratitude which moved the populace in St. Petersburg and other cities to march through the streets singing "God save the Czar," and crowd around the mounted Cossacks, pat their boots, and bid them go home, saying, "We need you no longer; we are free," did not deceive these papers; for, drawing conclusions from examples in history and an intimate knowledge of present conditions, they felt confident that these manifestations of satisfaction and delight would soon give place to sullen distrust and enlarged and irrepressible demands for greater concessions. And such was the case; for on November 2 the council of workmen's delegates at St. Petersburg exclaimed in commenting upon the Czar's proclamation:

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COUNT WITTE,
Considered to be the most powerful figure in the Russian Empire to-day.

"Freedom of meeting, but the meeting surrounded by troops; freedom of speech, but the censorship remains; freedom of learning, but the university occupied by troops; inviolability of person, but the prisons full; Witte given, but Trepoff remains; constitution given, but autocracy remains; all given, nothing given."

The belief entertained by the American press that troubles would surely result was not created by any dispute as to the terms of the proclamation, for, as the New York *Tribune* remarks, it amounts to "an abdication of autocracy"; nor by any doubt of the sincerity of the Czar, for, as the Philadelphia *Press* points out, the pitiable and abject plight of this bewildered ruler makes him only too willing to yield up everything to save his throne and neck; nor by any lack of confidence in the ability of Count Witte, altho, says the Salt Lake *Tribune*, his dual capacity as friend of the people and counsellor of the Czar has put upon his shoulders "the gravest responsibility that has been thrust upon a man in recent times." But the misgivings of the press seem to be due to peculiar and discouraging conditions existing in Russia. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Without counting the nomad or semi-civilized races inhabiting the sparsely settled regions, there were at the last census, in 1897, 6,000,000 Finns in Russia, 9,000,000 Poles, 5,600,000 Lithuanians, and 11,000,000 Asiatic tribes of various origin and different religions. The Germans of the Baltic provinces number 1,000,000; the Rumanians of New Russia and Bessarabia, 850,000; and the Greeks and Armenians as many more. The proportion of the population returned as Russian Slavs is, indeed, a majority, but it amounts to only 66 per cent. of the whole."

Besides these elements, there are in the population large

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numbers of Jews whose well-known characteristics have aroused the most ferocious enmity against them in the cities where they are gathered. But while all these various peoples are inspired by the common cause against bureaucratic oppression, their differences in race, language, and religion are thought to make unity of purpose and action impossible at present; and there is fear that the warring factions which add to this confusion of nature will keep up their fight until at some inopportune moment the Czar or some other autocrat might slip into the position recently relinquished, with the assistance of the conservative classes, in order to protect the nation from chaos and disintegration. Thus the Baltimore *News* remarks:

"That there is vast doubt and uncertainty still ahead it would be folly to deny. Revolution in Russia is not only subject to the vicissitudes and instability which are characteristic of revolutions in general, but is affected by a quality which differentiates it from any ordinary political revolution. Civil liberty is what the Czar

LAST OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRATS,
And his son, to whom he may bequeath less power, but more happiness, than he has himself enjoyed.

and Count Witte propose to establish; but civil liberty is not by any means the object in the minds of all those who have been active in bringing about the revolution. Anarchy is the ideal of some; Nihilism was long the watchword of many; Socialism is the goal aimed at by a large part of all the leaders; and, perhaps most serious difficulty of all, the notions entertained by probably the great mass of ignorant followers of the leaders are of a vagueness and crudeness—compounded as they are of a sense of economic suffering and a desire for political rights—which we can not easily realize."

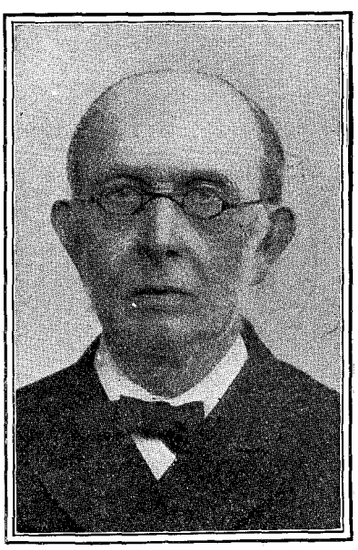
The most encouraging facts which the press see in the critical situation are that Count Witte is now in practical control of the Government, while the revolutionary forces are showing some tendency and capacity for organization under the leadership of those who are directing the general strike of the workmen on the railroads and in the factories. Of this strike the Springfield *Republican* says: "It represents the final perfection of the revolutionary propaganda after a generation of confused and muddled agitation." Count Witte is credited with forcing the resignation of Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostseff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, and the "Torquemada of Russia," with dissuading the Czar from using his army to suppress the disorders in the disaffected districts, and with influencing him to issue his general amnesty to political prisoners. In speaking of this remarkable man, now Prime Minister of the Czar, yet whose popularity continues to grow among the people in spite of royalistic prepossessions and the fact that he chose his wife from among the hated Jews, the Baltimore *News* remarks:

TREPOFF.
The people demand his sacrifice, but the Czar and Witte feel that they can not spare him just at this time.

"It is not the feeble Czar, with the grand ducal cabal over him, that is to be at the head of affairs; it is Count Witte, who not only is the strongest man in Russia and one of the foremost statesmen in the world, but who throughout these many years of darkness and uncertainty has been the leading champion of liberalism within the governing circles of Russia."

So with a strong and trusted man in charge of the Government to counteract the influence of the bureaucrats, and with an organization of force and adhesiveness at last among those who are striking for liberty, it is believed that the Russian people ought to win if they show the courage, patience, and good judgment which the crisis requires. This hopeful view of the future is expressed by the Washington *Times*, which says:

"From the first attempt to exercise the new rights there will be appeals to prejudice, self-seeking, intrigue, and corruption heightened by all the devices of a rotten court. From the first only a very small proportion of the nation's new citizen-body can possibly know how to use the liberty which at last they have wrung from their sovereign. It will be impossible for many years fully to realize all the fruits of this marvelous revolution in practise. . . . .



POBIEDONOSTSEFF,
Whose resignation does not seem to excite any widespread regret.

"The great struggle of the Russias has, in fact, but begun. When peace is restored, or when new disorders plunge her cities again into violence and rapine, the factions that have yielded so much will very reasonably attempt to recover the ground they have lost. The ordinary difficulties of popular government that here in America weigh at times so heavily on the shoulders of all good citizens will in Muscovy weigh a hundred times heavier. But in the progress of the nations away from one-man rule toward the rule of all men equally, leaders have never been lacking and the cause has never permanently lost ground. That this may be true of Russia is the hope of all the freemen of the world."

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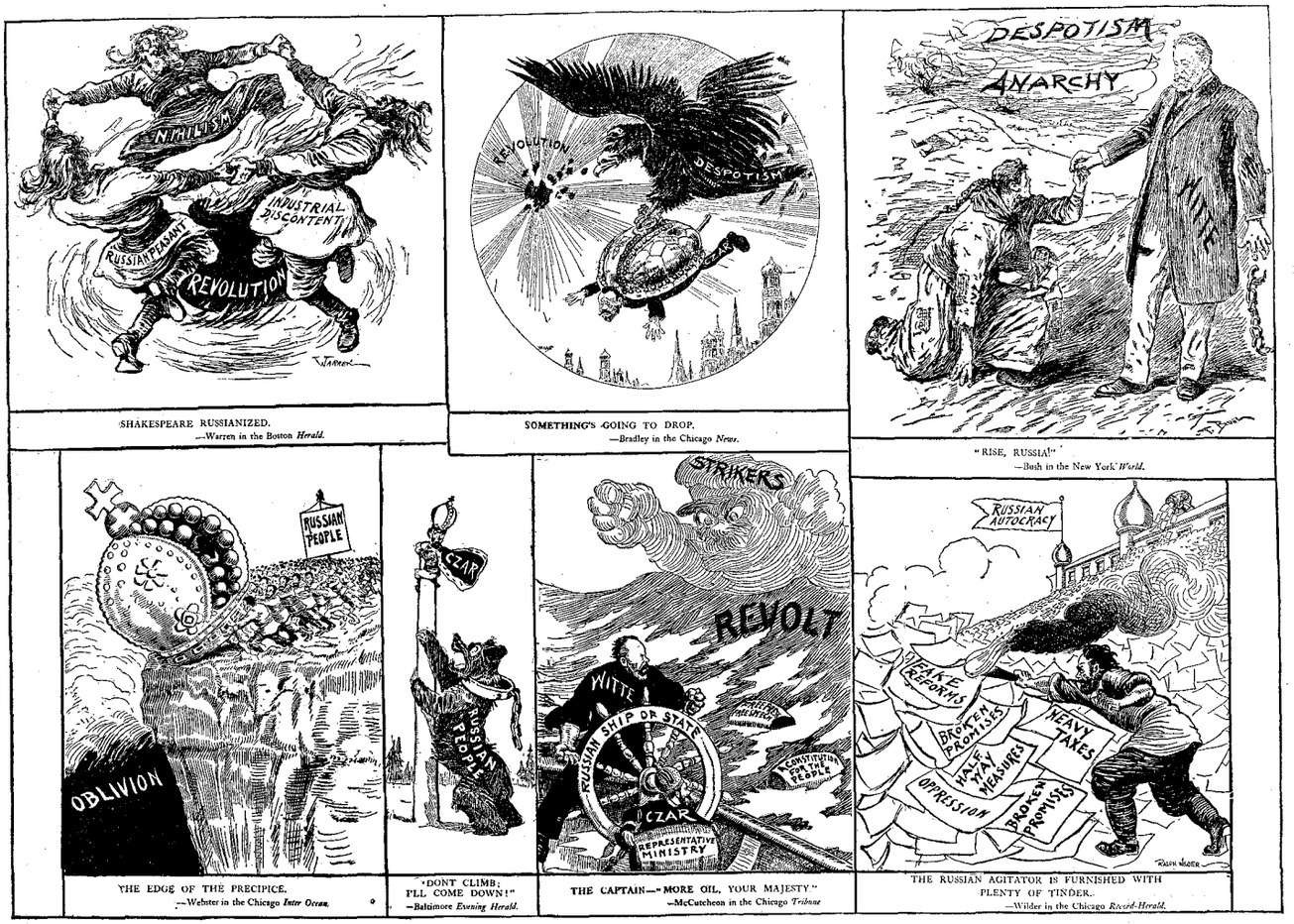


SHAKESPEARE RUSSIANIZED.
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

SOMETHING'S GOING TO DROP.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"RISE, RUSSIA!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

THE EDGE OF THE PRECIPICE.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

"DON'T CLIMB; I'LL COME DOWN!"
—Baltimore *Evening Herald*.

THE CAPTAIN—"MORE OIL, YOUR MAJESTY."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

THE RUSSIAN AGITATOR IS FURNISHED WITH PLENTY OF TINDER.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

AS THE CARTOONISTS SEE IT.

## RAPID GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY.

THE report just published by the State Enumeration Bureau of New York of the census taken in June contains some avowed surprises even for that part of the press which tries to keep best informed on local affairs. According to the official count, 4,014,304 people live in New York, and 4,052,368 in the rest of the State. *The World* believes that these figures are inaccurate, as the enumeration was made in summer, "when thousands were away." But while the present population of New York city—being 828,620 greater than that shown by the Federal census of five years ago—excites surprise and gratification, the rate of growth indicated by these figures is, however, the point most interestingly discussed by the press; for by it some trustworthy estimates can be made of the future size of the city. By taking this increase, the papers of a mathematical turn of mind are figuring out just when New York is likely to pass London and assume first rank among the cities of the earth. The New York *Times* compares the size of the two cities thus:

"London, our only leader, contained at its latest census, that of 1901, 4,536,541, but 'Greater London,' the Metropolitan Police District, within a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross, contained 6,581,372. Strike a circle of fifteen miles from the [New York] City Hall and you include at least three-quarters of a million of Jerseymen, who are as really New-Yorkers, but for the State line between us and New Jersey, as are any of the circumambient suburbans of London Londoners. Add that three-quarters of a million, and the real population which belongs to New York appears as at least an even five millions."

The New York *World* ventures the following predictions:

"New York grew 37 per cent. in the last decade of the last century. Spurred by the beginnings of rapid transit it bids fair to grow 45 per cent. or more in the first decade of the present one. At the time of the opening of the Subway, *The World*, from figures then available, estimated that New York should overtake the county of London by or before 1912. But . . . owing to conditions of business dulness and industrial unemployment in the British capital, London is less likely than New York to maintain its present indicated growth. The chances are that New York will pass the county of London before 1910 and that the 700 square miles of the English Metropolitan District will long before 1920 have been passed by an equal area containing New York, Yonkers, and the near-by Jersey cities, which afford the only fair comparison."

That New York city will so soon outrank London strikes many as a too ambitious hope. But all loyal New-Yorkers earnestly and seriously believe that this glorious event can not be much longer delayed. *The Tribune* calculates that within the boundaries of the city every six minutes a child is born, every fifty-five seconds a train enters and unloads several hundred passengers, every forty-eight minutes a ship arrives from a foreign country or a coast port, and every two and two-thirds minutes an immigrant makes his home in the city, while every thirteen minutes a man and woman marry. And in order to keep abreast with the times, and to provide for this growth of its population, New York, as the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* declares, "is spreading out"—

"Bridges and subways are leading to contiguous territory where space and air abound and healthful conditions prevail. It would be futile to say that the growth in population must stop; but expansion is feasible, and is going on at a rate that will provide room for the additional millions who in the course of years will flock to the country's great center of civilization."

The slow growth of the population of the State as compared with that of the city of New York has not escaped the attention of the press. Many papers look upon the marked contrast as a new illustration of the tendency of the people to move to the cities. In

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all the characteristically rural counties like Seneca, Steuben, and Schoharie, a decrease of population was noted. But these returns, as *The Evening Post* points out, fall in with the mid-decade census of Massachusetts recently published, "which indicated a rapid city growth, and stagnation in the country districts." But, as *The Post* further remarks, "the old Eastern States are not alone in reporting losses of rural populations." Iowa has for several months been trying to explain the decrease in her population, and to devise some means to stop the "drift to the cities." Many believe that her efforts will be futile, as it seems that proportionately a smaller number of farmers are now required to supply the country with food than was necessary in the days when agriculture was carried on in a less scientific manner. The Cleveland *Leader*, in explaining present conditions, and making some observations on the future, observes:

"Since the coming of the suburban trolley, rural free delivery, and the automobile, the English fashion of maintaining country homes has come into vogue among people of large means. There has been much talk, as a consequence, of turning back the tide which has long flowed into the cities from rural America. In limited localities and under favorable conditions there has been a marked change in that direction, but when a census is taken in a State the difference between urban growth and rural stagnation stands out more vividly than ever. The basis of the difference is economic. It rests on the relative earning power of country and town workers. The producer of food supplies a market which widens only in proportion to the growth of the population. The manufacturer of clothing, furniture, or articles of luxury caters to a demand which has no limits of expansion other than the ability of consumers to pay for what they desire."

## A DEFENSE OF RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT BY LABOR UNIONS.

THAT labor-unions should compel their members to "soldier," and produce less work than they are capable of, has long been regarded "as another evidence of their total depravity"—as a writer states in a new book on "Trade Unionism and Labor Problems." He reminds us, however, that there is another side to the matter. "The object and effect of piece wages," says Prof. John R. Commons, who edits the volume, "are greatly to increase the speed of the workman, with the result that the higher earnings tempt and, through competition, even force the employer to 'cut' the piece rates, so that the workman is earning no more by his intense speed than he did when he took his time." Professor Commons continues:

"The same result is reached on day wages when a foreman or a contractor is remunerated according to his success in reducing costs. One object of labor organizations is to check this intense speed, sometimes by placing an absolute limit on the amount of work permitted to be done in a given time, sometimes by reducing the task, and sometimes by prohibiting piecework, bonus, and task systems. This is usually denounced by employers as restriction of output, and denied by the unions, but the distinction should clearly be made between the *fact* of restriction and the *justification*. Advanced as a measure of protection to health and to the older men, a restriction of this kind is, in principle, justifiable, and the only question is that of drawing the line between what is a fair output and what is excessive. Restriction is also justified as a protective measure in cases where the employer takes advantage of increased earning to cut the piece-rate. . . . . .

"The simple question, 'Do unions restrict output?' can not receive a truthful general answer. Each allegation must be investigated with reference to all the circumstances, including the attitude of employers. That this involves technical and detailed knowledge of the business . . . should raise a warning to those who without such knowledge accept the *ex parte* statements of the parties to this acute and invidious dispute."

Mr. F. S. Halsey, in the same volume, says of piece-work and restriction of output:

"The piece-work plan has upon its face the appearance of equity and fair dealing. 'It pays for the work done and in proportion to what is done. The industrious are rewarded in accordance with their industry,' etc. The universal opposition of labor-unions to it is looked upon as another evidence of their total depravity. Of course, in so far as the objections of the unions are a reflection of the opposition which some of them have to their members doing a large amount of work it can not be defended and is not worth discussion, but for other reasons and on other grounds their position of opposition is impregnable. Near acquaintance with the system shows that it is not what it appears to be. It is in fact a remarkable illustration of how completely a thing may differ in appearance from what it is in reality. It is in appearance a system of rewards, but it is in fact a system of punishments, and worse still a system of *punishments for doing well*.

"As this is a severe arraignment it requires an examination of the actual workings of the system. A piece of work has been done by day's-work and it is proposed to change it to piece-work. The piece-cost under day's work is first determined and a somewhat similar piece-price is then set and given to the workman. If he has had no experience with piece-work, he feels that he can not 'make wages' and objects. He is then told that if he will not take it some one else will; in other words, he is compelled to take it, and this is the first objection to the plan—it involves compulsion. If this were all that could be said against the system, it would not have much weight, but it is nevertheless worth noting. Leading is always better than driving, and compulsion is a good thing to avoid if possible.

"No man knows what he can do under an incentive until he has tried it. The workman in saying that he can not 'make wages' at the piece-prices offered when piece-work is first introduced is entirely sincere, but he is nevertheless mistaken. All experience shows that when the test comes the increase of output under the incentive of piece-rates is far beyond what any one—manager or workman—would have believed possible. The output mounts up and the wages with it, and the employer soon finds that he is paying an extravagant rate of daily wages, an extravagant rate being understood as a rate materially in excess of what it would be necessary to pay another workman for doing the same work, he having the first man's experience before him. The employer submits to this for a time, but the wages continue to increase and ultimately he is driven to his only recourse—he cuts the piece-price. This is an immediate announcement to the workman that the promises of piece-work are false. He was told that he would be paid a certain rate per piece, but he finds that to be true up to a certain limit only.

The workman, again under compulsion, accepts the new price; but unless he is very dull, he has learned a lesson. If he is very dull, it may require a second cut to enforce this lesson; and this second cut, either on the price of his own work or on that of some fellow-workman, is soon forthcoming. The lesson is that if he pushes his production to a point which raises his earnings beyond a certain more or less clearly defined limit the direct result will be a cut in the piece-price. Perhaps new men come in or the old ones are given new work to do—the result is the same. If any one is so unwise or so unfortunate as to do a large amount, he is at once punished for it by having his rate cut. Such cuts from the workman's standpoint have but one result—he is compelled to work harder than before, but he earns no more. This is the result of his own efforts to increase his output, and hence it is that I call the piece-work system a system of punishment for doing well.

"The net result of the system is a somewhat greater output and somewhat higher wages than would be obtained with the day's-work system, but there is no spirit of progress. The workmen push their earnings as near to the limit as they dare and then stop making further effort to increase their output. If one man has several pieces of work, on some of which the prices are high while on others they are low, he makes out false time-tickets, charging time to one job which belongs to another, so as to equalize matters and give a fair average and thus take advantage of the high rates on some pieces to equalize the low rates on others. The whole tendency is to cultivate deceit and antagonism. The piece-work plan is, in short, simply a mischief-maker and a discord-breeder."

WE are indebted to Professor Troop, of the Chicago University, for the assurance that Victor Hugo was not a novelist. The peculiar value of this information lies in the fact that it could have been obtained from no other source.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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"INQUIETUDE."
—Lovey in the Butte *Inter Mountain*.

IT is scarcely necessary to remark that President McCurdy will not enter the lecture field.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT might be a good plan to select only bachelors for presidents of the life-insurance companies.—*The Washington Post.*

NO charges are made for looking at the outside of the life-insurance buildings. Funny that the managers overlooked it.—*The Chicago News.*

"HYDE will take the witness stand," says a New York paper. That's about the only thing he has not already taken.—*The Washington Post.*

IF the Democrats are wise, they will organize an insurance company to get up funds for the next Presidential campaign.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IT may be the belief that honesty is the best policy that renders selling any other kind such a difficult matter just now.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

SOME of the king grafters of the life-insurance graft swear they will never resign. They ought never to be permitted to resign.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WHAT the New York State Superintendent of Insurance knows about resigning is equal at least to what he knew about evidence.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

EVIDENTLY some of those insurance officials are determined to demonstrate that government control could not make matters any worse.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT should not be overlooked at this time that so far as the McCurdys are concerned they have been consistently leading the mutual life.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

THE policy-holder who was wise enough to die last year certainly has the laugh on those who are having to view these insurance exposures.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

THERE is no question that life insurance is a good thing; the difficulty lies in making it as good a thing for the policy-holder as for the director.—*The Washington Star.*

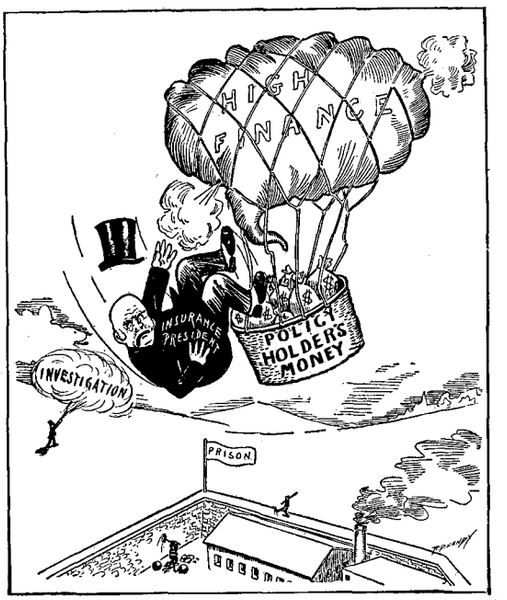
THERE are some things for which the life-insurance companies have to be thankful. Several of the States have no sessions of the legislature this winter. —*The Chicago News.*

WORSE THAN EXPOSURE.
What the finger of fate points to!
—Scott in the Denver *News*.

"A GREAT majority of the people are honest," says a New York paper. Which is equivalent to saying that the majority of the people are policy-holders.—*The Toledo Blade.*

EVEN more interesting than the question as to what McCurdy did to earn his salary is the question as to what the State Insurance Superintendent did to earn his.—*The Chicago News.*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER may be tempted to ask his biographers to give him some credit for not figuring more prominently in these life-insurance irregularities. — *The Washington Star.*




COMING DOWN.
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune*.

A LIFE INSURANCE ACTUARY IN HIS GREAT ACT OF "ESTIMATING" POLICY-HOLDERS' DIVIDENDS.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

IT looks to us as tho the life-insurance agent were the innocent bystander in this investigation. Soliciting business at this time must be about as pleasant a job as carrying an elephant up sixteen flights of stairs.—*The Chicago News.*

NOW that the Mutual Life has decided to investigate itself, we may soon have an impartial and disinterested showing as to what the facts really are, instead of the one-sided and prejudiced findings of the State.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

CUNLIFFE, the express robber, says it is difficult for a man to be honest on a salary of $65 a month. The life-insurance investigations indicate that it is difficult for some men to be honest on a salary of $65 an hour.—*The Washington Post.*

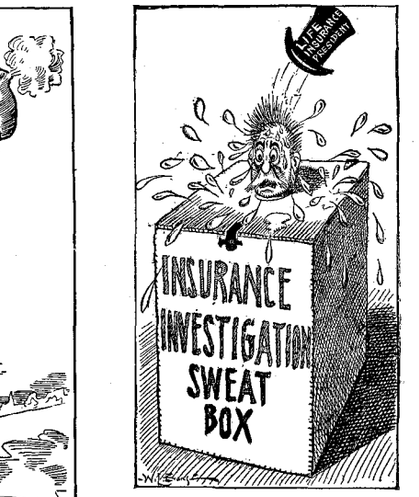
NOW that President McCurdy has appointed a committee of three directors to investigate its affairs we may confidently expect to be surprised almost any day when we find out what a really good company the Mutual is.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is a little astonishing that the Enterprise Bank, of Allegheny, has not followed the example of the life-insurance managers and presented the claim that they gave that $600,000 to politicians "to save the country from Bryan."—*The Washington Post.*

THE Sultan of Turkey says he would rather perish than surrender control of the finances of Macedonia. Talks like a life insurance president.—*The Washington Post.*

WE are about willing to accept John A. McCall's assertion that he is a poor man, now that he explains how he has invested all his savings in life insurance.—*The Washington Post.*

ANOTHER difference between the methods of McCurdy and those of Cunliffe, who robbed an express company, is that the express company got its money back while there is no hope for the policy-holders.—*The Topeka State Journal.*




EARNING THAT BIG SALARY.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

IT might be a good scheme for insurance companies to follow the example of proprietary-medicine men and call on any contented policy-holders to write testimonials and furnish pictures for publication.—*The Washington Star.*

THE claim of the big three insurance companies that they could invest a man's savings to better advantage than he could himself has been completely vindicated if the proper view of "the advantage" is taken.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

EVERYBODY WORKS UNCLE.

THE NURSE—"The President thinks you ought to take these two in charge, also.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

## LIGHTER SIDE OF A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

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## SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE novel published a little over a year ago in which a German lieutenant vividly describes the life of a German army post, bringing in stories of drunkenness, bribery, gambling, and immorality, is distinctly recalled by many American journals in view of the unpleasant revelations growing out of the Taggart divorce scandal at Wooster, Ohio. While the editorial writers are emphatic in the denial that the case is symptomatic of social conditions at any of the army posts of the United States, they admit that the situation at Wooster was similar to those described in "A Little Garrison." The Taggart case has occupied the attention of the public for many weeks, but a good many journals, especially those in the East, have taken little notice of its progress because, as the Boston *Herald* intimates, its details are not fit to print. This case, however, raises in many minds the question whether our army is becoming demoralized with drunkenness and dissipation. "In the Taggart case," insists the Indianapolis *News*, "the army is not on trial. It can not be tarnished by the unworthiness of a few people who have been and are connected with it," and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks the Government should extend its house-cleaning to the army. Heretofore, remarks the Chicago *News*, American army officers have borne a high reputation for sobriety, and "if there are any drunkards or debauchees among them, let them be found out and dismissed from the service."

In an editorial entitled "What Is the Matter with the Army?" the Boston *Transcript* declares that it is suffering from "tropicalization" and "politicalization" and it proceeds to give this pretty dark picture:

"Things are not as they ought to be in the army, not as they have been. Which does not mean, as many good people are presently going to maintain, that the officers are all drinking champagne. You can drink very little champagne on a second lieutenant's salary of fourteen hundred or a captain's salary of eighteen hundred. Few people are going to stop to think that the champagne which the court proceedings depict as frothing in a fragrant surge about the Taggarts was purchased out of a private income of fifty thousand a year. Yet there is far more drinking and carousing in the army than there ought to be. There are more men too fat from beer and too short-winded from cigarettes than there ought to be. We don't expect a soldier to keep himself on the regimen of a training athlete, but the nation maintains him to be in 'fighting trim,' to be ready to march and endure hardship.

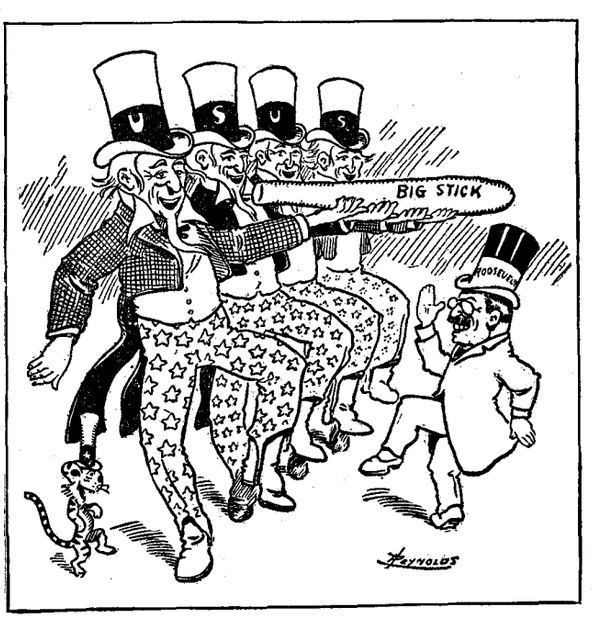
"The morale of our army is not what it was, not what it ought to be. The more than human or perhaps scarcely human reform organizations which are now reported to be preparing to deluge the Government with protests against conditions in the army should not expect too much of mere human men; still, things are not as they should be in the army. Some of the causes of the lowering of morale were not, are not, preventable. The Spanish War very nearly destroyed the old army, and with it the old traditions, for these traditions descend by word of mouth; and when after the war the army was trebled in size and few of the old officers were left in active service, the new officers did not learn the old traditions. This was not preventable. The tropicalization of the army was not, is not preventable. In the tropics our men were exposed to that weakening of the moral fiber characteristic of the tropics. They met people of lower civilizations, not so much immoral as non-moral. . . . . .

"The army is slowly regenerating itself from politicalization, slowly recovering its equilibrium. The best way to secure reform in the army will be to leave it to itself. If a host of reformers succeed in getting Congress to interfere in its affairs it will only make worse a state of affairs due to previous interference. Civilian interference has been the cause of the chief and preventable ill. The army itself will carry on a far more effective and radical purging and regeneration than any civilian commission ever would. With all his faults, the army man is prouder of his uniform than any of the rest of us are, and the good men in the army do not wish to see that uniform disgraced by men unworthy to wear it."

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, whose long period of service qualifies him to judge of the social ideals among the army officers, is quoted in the Boston *Herald* as saying:

"The army has been called a place of eternal adieus. It is one of the hardships of the service that officers must hold themselves in readiness to move from post to post as the service may demand. This transitory state of living compels an army officer to rely for social comfort very largely upon his own family, and therefore the domestic ties of an army officer are almost invariably much more firmly knit than those of a civilian. I speak from experience and observation. . . . . .

"Gambling and drinking are not characteristic features of the army officer's life, whatever impression this divorce case of which you speak may convey. There are certain ideals inculcated in an officer's education which are against such indulgences. An officer is expected to lead the life of a gentleman; he is restrained by army regulations, and unless he is willing to wreck his entire career he will be governed by the ideals which obtain among his fellow-officers."




CHORUS—"There is no South, there is no North, there is no East or West."
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

AT LAST THE OLD FLAG IS DOWN.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

## RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

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## NEW TROUBLES BREWING WITH CHINA.

THAT the ill-will existing in China for the United States, as shown by repeated acts of insult and injury perpetrated against American citizens, has created a situation that can not continue much longer without jeopardizing the friendly relations between the two nations, is a belief that now seems to be generally entertained by the press of this country. The assault upon Rear-Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic squadron, and his son Lieut. Charles R. Train, by a mob of Chinese peasants displaying unmistakable signs of race prejudice; the continuance and spread of the boycott against American goods in spite of the imperial edict issued against it; the project formed with the cognizance of the Chinese Legation at Washington to sue the United States before The Hague Tribunal to recover damages for alleged unlawful exclusion of Chinese citizens from American soil; the reluctance shown by the Chinese Government officials to enter into any new treaty with the United States which does not provide for free access of all Chinese citizens at least into Hawaii and the Philippine Islands; and finally the murder of five American missionaries by Chinese fanatics at Lienchow, are recent events of a startling nature which have occurred so closely together that they appear to many to be a series of hostile acts inspired by one and the same spirit, and occurring on an ascending scale of enormity that gives them their greatest effect and might provoke the United States beyond endurance.

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REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES JACKSON TRAIN,
Attacked by a Chinese mob for slightly wounding a Chinese woman by a stray shot, while hunting pheasants near Nanking.

In fact, many papers think that things have reached such a stage that the wisest statesmanship and most cautious diplomacy must be exercised if very serious consequences are to be avoided. The unfortunate and dangerous state of affairs is looked upon as all the more alarming for the reason that the Empress seems to be practically unable, and the Governors of many provinces avowedly unwilling, to punish the wrongdoers and prevent a repetition of their offenses. Thus, altho the central Government has made earnest effort to suppress the boycott, and last December issued a proclamation providing heavy penalties for all who discriminated against this country, yet *The Journal of Commerce* on the first of this month said:

"Cables received by American houses doing business in South China [say] that the boycott on American goods not only continues in Canton and some interior ports, but is assuming a more aggressive and dangerous character."

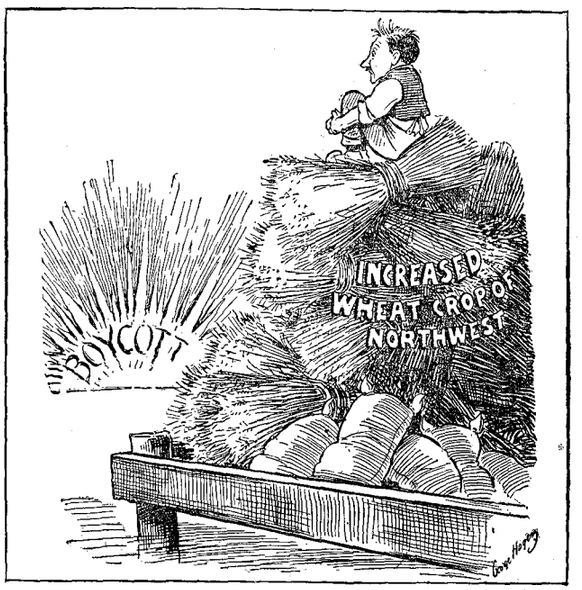
The boycott, as *The Journal of Commerce* shows further on, is either winked at or openly encouraged by the rulers of all the provinces where its progress has been most marked among the people. And with the exception of the massacre of the missionaries, the conduct of the official classes in connection with all other unfortunate occurrences seems to be of the same cloth as their conduct in the boycott cases. Thus the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, in speaking of the assault on Admiral Train, says:

"An alarming feature of the reports from Nanking is the attitude of the Chinese authorities, who are represented as having upheld the mob's action in attacking Admiral Train and capturing his son. Had either Admiral Train or Lieutenant Train been placed under arrest by the authorities for the accidental shooting of a native this phase of the affair would not be regarded as serious, but the consent of the Chinese officials to the ruling of a mob is likely to be a chief cause of complaint by this Government to China."

Of course there is every probability, as the Brooklyn *Times* observes, "that diplomacy will be brought into play at once to smooth out the unpleasant wrinkles of the situation." But nevertheless many papers consider that the incident is "deplorable and unfortunate owing to the somewhat strained relations between the two countries." The Pittsburg *Post* thinks that "the temper of the Chinese people toward us was unpleasantly exhibited in the attack." The Hartford *Courant* holds this same opinion and says:

"In the case of Admiral Train it is plain that the anti-American feeling, which has been assiduously cultivated in China, was what moved the ignorant and ugly natives. It has threatened other Americans over there. Admiral Train is one of the most genial and good-natured men to be found. Nobody could take offense at him personally, and, when the Chinese started for him, it was for some larger reason than anything personal."

Many also believe that the scheme to collect damages from the United States for the exclusion of Chinese citizens from American soil in alleged violation of treaty obligation was devised with official sanction as an act of retaliation and to increase the friction between China and the United States; for, as the New York *Tribune* shows, there seems to be no merit to the Chinese claims, as the highest authorities of this and other countries have decided that the right to exclude foreigners is "inherent in every independent sovereignty." The facts upon which this interesting case are said to be based, as related by the Hartford *Courant*, are as follows:




"WHERE THE DAWN COMES UP LIKE THUNDER OUT OF CHINA, 'CROSS THE BAY."—KIPLING.
—Hager in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

"In 1868 this country made a treaty with China that is known as the Burlingame treaty. The Burlingame treaty placed no restrictions upon Chinese emigration to this country. The treaty of 1880 with China placed restrictions upon the immigration of Chinese laborers, but did not exclude them altogether, and it also guaranteed to Chinese laborers in this country all the most-favored-nation rights and privileges. In 1888, however, and under this treaty, our Congress passed a law forbidding all Chinese laborers who had left this country from returning to it. China protested against

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this law at the time, and on this account it is said that the Chinese hold this law to be 'a domestic law and not an international contract.' They hold further, so it is reported, that the congressional act of 1888 made void the treaty of 1880, presumably because the act was in disregard of the terms of the treaty. In 1894 a new treaty between this country and China recognized the right of both countries to exclude citizens or subjects of the other, but this treaty of 1894 lapsed a year ago and all efforts to negotiate a new treaty to take its place have thus far failed. The argument ascribed to China upon this basis is that the treaty of 1880 was vacated by our disregard of it, and that the treaty of 1894 has lapsed, and that therefore the Burlingame treaty of 1868 is the only existing contract between the two countries. Under this construction the Chinese Legation is receiving statements from hundreds of Chinamen deported from this country, expressing their consequent financial loss and personal suffering in cash terms, averaging about $1,000 each; and it is upon the sum total of these claims that China intends, so the report goes, to ask this country to settle with her, or, in lieu of that, to join with her in submitting the question to the decision of the tribunal at The Hague."

## INSURANCE "NEWS" DESPATCHES.

THE disclosure of the methods used to secure the publication throughout the country of "doctored" accounts of the evidence brought out against the officials of certain insurance companies in the investigation conducted before the New York legislative committee seems to have served to intensify popular indignation and to give to the public and the press generally a new opportunity to vent their rage against the persons guilty of the insurance outrage. Some of the specific facts of the case, as shown by the testimony of the manager of the literary bureau of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, are that, since the investigation began, that company has spent $11,753 to buy the necessary space in about one hundred newspapers in various parts of the country to publish in the form of telegraphic news six despatches of an average of two hundred and fifty words that made it appear that President McCurdy and other witnesses examined made "a distinctly favorable impression" for themselves and the company, by what they said and did at the investigation. The twisting of the truth in these paid news accounts was slight. It was emphatically denied that any editorial space was bought. The "favorable impression" which they created was secured by giving prominence to certain facts that shed a light upon the acts of the offending officials altogether different from that which illuminated the regular accounts of the Associated Press reports. But the color thereby given was unmistakable when attention was brought to the matter; and as the people must depend almost entirely upon the newspapers to learn what goes on in the world, and as the newspapers as a rule are extremely jealous of their honor, the outcry has been general against this insidious practise of buying space in news columns, and using it in an underhanded way for advertising purposes. We have been unable to find any paper that even suggests an approval of it.

Newspapers of course are conceded the right to print what they desire in the way of advertisement, provided that in so doing they do not violate the laws or public opinion. Thus the Chicago *Chronicle* says:

"Newspaper advertising has always been a recognized, legitimate, and entirely honorable method of promoting business. To sell space for informing the public about various facts and conditions of different business ventures is one of the open, undisguised aims of the newspaper. At what rate the space is paid for can not possibly concern anybody but the newspaper and the men who pay. The newspapers openly and avowedly offer to all alike the means of informing the world of the particulars of the business they wish to carry on. Whether what the advertiser says is always precisely accurate the newspapers have no better means of knowing than have the readers. What they vouch for is only that the matter is *prima facie* reputable. It is all an open, undisguised, thoroughly understood business transaction. Every advertiser 'steps into the open' at once."

But the offense charged against the papers which received money from the Mutual for printing, strictly as news, at an average of one dollar a line, a statement which they knew was not the whole or the exact truth, is something entirely different from the practise which *The Chronicle* defends. From the testimony adduced at the investigation it appears that neither the advertiser nor the paper that was used "stepped into the open." All tracks were concealed. Hence the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* asserts that, altho "very wide latitude" is allowed in advertising, "the printing of advertisements as news approaches very closely to the reptilian line." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* declares that "it is the greatest sin which a newspaper can commit." And to the same effect the New York *Herald* says:

"The publication, for any price, of advertisements as 'reading matter' is a gross deception of the public, which no newspaper of reputation should permit. It is downright dishonesty, sailing under false colors, and a cheating of the public. Especially wrong is it in connection with this investigation which concerns the future financial welfare of millions of policy-holders, many of them widows and orphans, or men and women who have suffered pinching economies to meet premium payments. It seems incredible that the testimony is true; that there must be some explanation that shall be a denial of it by the newspapers involved. To use a vulgar, but expressive term, it is 'up to' them to show that they have not knowingly betrayed the public at a dollar a line from the insurance companies."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Panama Canal seems to us pretty well locked as it is.—*The Washington Times.*

ISN'T Addicks nearly dead enough to be entitled to a niche in the Hall of Fame?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

WHEN the South declared itself unanimously for Roosevelt it understood he was not going to run again.—*The Chicago News.*

YALE University is to have a ton of fossils. Whether for the faculty or for the museum is not announced.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF President Roosevelt succeeds in eliminating brutality from football, he might then attack the college yell.—*The Toledo Blade.*

Is the cause of education in America backsliding? Some prominent universities failed even to score Saturday.—*The Chicago News.*

UNLESS we preserve our forests, what is to become of the other leaders of Mr. Roosevelt's party when reform sets in?—*The Detroit News.*

To show that it was sincere in its welcome Tokyo did not present Togo with a house on his official return from the war.—*The Chicago News.*

MAYOR DUNNE says pedestrians are entitled to the right of way in Chicago. All that now remains for them to do is to get it.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF'S prophecy that the Russian fleet would sail into Yokohama has been fulfilled. Admiral Togo sailed it in on Monday.—*The Detroit Journal.*

ACCORDING to William Allen White an "ominous quiet" prevails in Kansas. Nothing so serious as this has ever been the matter with Kansas before.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

EVEN the Portland *Oregonian* is sometimes unkind. For instance, when it says that a speech by Mr. Fairbanks is an amiable noise in the air without any particular meaning.—*The Hartford Courant.*

WHY does the Post-office Department go all the way to California to break up a guessing contest when the Weather Bureau is doing business right under its nose in Washington?—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is stated that Ambassador Reid has hired an earl's son as a butler. Mr. Reid is too thoroughly American to hold a man's past against him, if he is trying to do the right thing and live it down.—*The Washington Post.*

IN Philadelphia recently there were ninety-four applicants for the two municipal clerkships which paid small salaries. Perhaps the applicants believed all they had seen in print concerning graft.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

CONFRONTED with a national debt of $1,250,000,000 and an annual interest charge of $75,000,000, the Mikado must be strongly tempted to start a life-insurance company and get himself elected president of it.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. ROCKFELLER has advised young men to turn their thoughts to higher things than money, which is not all there is in the world. If the young men will look after the higher things, Mr. Rookefeller will look after the money.—*Punch.*

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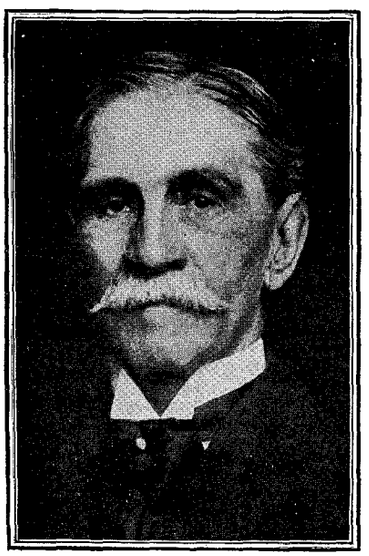
## LETTERS AND ART.

### THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF LITERATURE

"AUTHORSHIP and publishing—the whole business of producing contemporaneous literature—has for the moment a decidedly commercial squint." This statement in the "Confessions of a Publisher," serves as the text for a magazine article from the able pen of another publisher, Mr. Henry Holt. Mr. Walter Page, the reputed author of the "Confessions," placed the responsibility for the conditions he described at least as much with the author as with the publisher. Mr. Holt lays even more stress upon the pernicious influence of the literary agent. Both writers discuss only the publication of books of literature from living writers — "'miscellaneous books,' as we call them in the trade, as distinct from technical books on the one hand, and established classics on the other." The ideal of the literary agent, says Mr. Holt, is "that an author shall never see a publisher, and that an author's books shall be scattered among those who will bid highest." The old and, according to Mr. Holt, the better ideal is that friendship and confidence should exist between author and publisher, since "it is a personal service that the publisher does for the author, and almost as personal a service as the physician for his patient or the lawyer for his client." The latter words he quotes from "The Confessions." Among the first things the literary agent set himself to do, in London at least, says Mr. Holt, was to break down the old relation between authors and publishers, and to make the connection mainly a question of which publisher would bid highest. We read further (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, November):



MR. HENRY HOLT.

A publisher who holds the literary agent responsible for the disappearance, to a great extent, of the old-time personal relations between author and publisher.

"'Business methods' being introduced, and most of the authors who had before been attached—in a double sense—to their respective publishers, being put up to the highest bidder, bidding began with a vengeance. . . . Young houses thought that they could gain standing, whether they gained money or not, by getting authors of standing; old houses would often 'see' the bids, even at a loss, rather than let their authors go; and a few ambitious and perhaps unfriendly rivals would bid beyond all reason, to spite each other. Royalties and payments in advance of them rose wildly. The American agents were of course in the game for English authors, and the fashion spread to our own. I have just been told, reliably, I believe, that one American house pays an author five thousand dollars a year whether he writes or not, and pays him in addition a royalty of 20 per cent. on all he does write. Now the publishers who have kept sane, if there are any, know that there is no profit in paying a 20-per-cent. royalty before a book has sold from ten to twenty thousand copies, not to speak of a five-thousand-dollar bonus, representing a royalty of 20 per cent. on nearly seventeen thousand more. . . . . .

"The state of affairs I have described does not look like one of stable equilibrium. The golden goose was found for the author—a whole flock of golden geese; and of course they were killed. The number of books that authors could produce was limited, the capacity to publish them was practically unlimited. The bidders who had failed to get 'the next book,' and perhaps the bidder who succeeded, came up smiling for the book after the next, and so popular authors were sold three or four unwritten books deep, nobody knowing what he was buying, nobody knowing what he was selling: for successful authors often write unsuccessful books; and they never wrote so many unsuccessful ones before. And yet I have been told that the money in these mad trades was often paid in advance of composition."

Another factor in the commercialization of literature, Mr. Holt tells us, is to be found in the fallacy of overadvertising. "It would appear," he says, "that the wide advertising lately indulged in by the publishers is in imitation of methods which, tho very successful regarding some other utilities, are falsely reasoned regarding books." This because "it takes longer than most books live to advertise into a paying reputation even a shoe or a soap—or any other thing which everybody wants; and the few books that do live that long are those that do not need advertising at all." Yet another influence in the commercialization of American literature was the passage of the International Copyright Law. We read:

"One unquestionable result of that law was that, instead of mainly relying on English fiction as before, America 'found herself': within a decade after the passage of the law, American novels reached enormous sales. . . . A lot of adventurers, including established men of adventurous disposition, were led to think they had found still another Eldorado, and they began a competition fiercer than ever before dreamed of, in advertising, drumming, discounts, credits, royalties, and advances to authors. . . . Hardly any houses escaped the infection of these things. The most dignified and conservative were forced into some of the antics of the most reckless: unless they performed them, authors thought that they lacked enterprise, and went to those whose 'enterprise' was beyond all question.

"It need hardly be said that when the new raw country 'found itself' in literature, the literature was of a corresponding kind. As far as selling power was concerned, the center of literary production moved to the center of population, away from the coast, which had been more directly under the influence of the culture accumulated in the older world. At first the stir created by the enormous sales, acting under the 'Laws of Imitation,' set many people reading, if only out of curiosity, books to which they would not ordinarily have condescended; and made the larger indiscriminating hosts confine themselves to these books, to the loss of their old chance of occasionally lighting on better ones. When booming was at its height, a retailer told me, 'My customers come in and ask, "What's the seller?" and take it.' All this has made it more and more difficult to get books that are not 'sellers' fairly before the public, without an amount of advertising, drumming, discounts, and credits, that makes them unprofitable; or even, with all those risks, to sell them in profitable numbers. Literature, in fact, is (as Dr. Holmes would perhaps have condescended to say) crowded into the cellar, and, in all seriousness, its situation is dark enough to justify the pun."

MR. WALTER PAGE.

Editor of *The World's Work*. He states that "the whole business of producing contemporaneous literature has for the moment a decidedly commercial squint."

The increased number of authors, says Mr. Holt, led to an increased number of great "sellers"; but

"The population and the total number of books read did not keep

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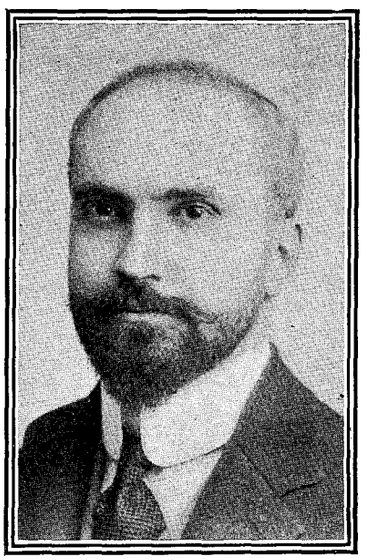
pace with the increase of authors: therefore, as the total sales had to be divided among an increased number of writers, the sale of each particular book began to diminish. The diminution appears to have been increased by a falling-off in the fiction-reading habit,—or at least the habit of reading such fiction. The total result was lately indicated to me by a publisher who issues as many 'sellers' as anybody, in the remark that: 'Lately, the hundred-thousand-men have had to put up with sales of twenty-five thousand.'"

Mr. Holt sees some hope, however, in the fact that now there is faintly visible a tendency to inquire regarding a book, "Is it a seller?" and to avoid it if it is.

## RELATION OF ART TO REASON AND MORALS.

ONE of the questions which seem perennially coming up and seeking an answer is that concerning the relations of art to the other interests of life. The famous lecture of Whistler called "Ten O'clock," in which he enunciated his doctrines concerning art, has had so widespread an influence that the doctrine of the irresponsibility of art has become almost an accepted commonplace. Art in that master's phrase is a "tricksy jade" living for herself alone, when and where she will. She acknowledges no relation to any other domain of human interest such as morals, or religion, or politics; neither accepting anything from them nor contributing anything to them. This view, most apt to be found among the artists themselves, is spreading under their influence beyond their boundary, and finds some acceptance by the lay mind. Such, however, is not the position taken by Prof. George Santayana in his book called "Reason in Art," the volume forming Part IV. of his philosophical system embodied in a work called "The Life of Reason." The only justification which art, in his view, can claim for itself is in its absorption in the life of reason, where it finds a legitimate place and prunes itself of extravagant pretensions. In the effort to rationalize all life, he says the same problem is presented to art as to religion and science, and the question to be asked is, "How far extant art is a benefit to mankind, and how far perhaps a vice or a burden?" He says:



Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

PROF. GEORGE SANTAYANA.

Art, he declares, must find its level in the world and vindicate its function in the human commonwealth.

"That art is *prima facie* and in itself a good can not be doubted. It is a spontaneous activity, and that settles the question. Yet the function of ethics is precisely to revise *prima-facie* judgments of this kind and to fix the ultimate resultant of all given interests, in so far as they can be combined. In the actual disarray of human life and desire, wisdom consists in knowing what goods to sacrifice and what simples to pour into the supreme mixture. The extent to which esthetic values are allowed to color the resultant or highest good is a point of great theoretic importance, not only for art, but for general philosophy. If art is excluded altogether or given only a trivial rôle, perhaps, as a necessary relaxation, we feel at once that a philosophy so judging human arts is ascetic or post-rational. It pretends to guide life from above and from without; it has discredited human nature and mortal interests, and has thereby undermined itself, since it is at best but a partial expression of that humanity which it strives to transcend. If, on the contrary, art is prized as something supreme and irresponsible, if the poetic and mystic glow which it may bring seems its own complete justification, then philosophy is evidently still prerational or, rather, non-existent; for the beasts that listened to Orpheus belonged to this school."

Art, the author declares, must find its level in the world and vindicate its function in the human commonwealth. Our apology for art and our proof that it belongs to the Life of Reason must concern itself with answers as to what "direct acceptable contribution it makes to the highest good," "what sacrifices, if any, it imposes," and "what indirect influence it exerts on other activities." On the other hand, the author sufficiently justifies the claim of art to live its own untrammeled life. This justification is largely to be found, he says, in its innocence. "If a practise can point to its innocence, if it can absolve itself from concern for a world with which it does not interfere, it has justified itself to those who love it, tho it may not yet have recommended itself to those who do not." Continuing he remarks:

"Now art, more than any other considerable pursuit, more even than speculation, is abstract and inconsequential. Born of suspended attention, it ends in itself. It encourages sensuous abstraction, and nothing concerns it less than to influence the world. Nor does it really do so in a notable degree. Social changes do not reach artistic expression until after their momentum is acquired and their other collateral effects are fully predetermined. Scarcely is a school of art established, giving expression to prevailing sentiment, when this sentiment changes and makes that style seem empty and ridiculous. . . . . .

"In the individual, also, art registers passions without stimulating them; on the contrary, in stopping to depict them it steals away their life; and whatever interest and delight it transfers to their expression it subtracts from their vital energy. This appears unmistakably in erotic and in religious art. Tho the artist's avowed purpose here be to arouse a practical impulse, he fails in so far as he is an artist in truth; for he then will seek to move the given passions only through beauty, but beauty is a rival object of passion in itself. Lascivious and pious works, when beauty has touched them, cease to give out what is wilful and disquieting in their subject and become altogether intellectual and sublime. There is a high breathlessness about beauty that cancels lust and superstition. The artist, in taking the latter for his theme, renders them innocent and interesting, because he looks at them from above, composing their attitudes and surroundings harmoniously, and makes them food for the mind."

In the judgment of art, however, from the mere fact that the truest art has rationalized itself, there can not be a banishment of moral considerations. To quote:

"To criticize art on moral grounds is to pay it a high compliment by assuming that it aims to be adequate, and is addressed to a comprehensive mind. The only way in which art could disallow such criticism would be to protest its irresponsible infancy, and admit that it was a more or less amiable blatancy in individuals, or not art at all. Young animals often gambol in a delightful fashion, and men also may, tho hardly when they intend to do so. Sportive self-expression can be prized because human nature contains a certain elasticity and margin for experiment, in which waste activity is inevitable and may be precious; for this license may lead, amid a thousand failures, to some real discovery and advance. Art, like life, should be free, since both are experimental. But it is one thing to make room for genius and to respect the sudden madness of poets through which, possibly, some god may speak, and it is quite another not to judge the result by rational standards. The earth's bowels are full of all sorts of rumblings; which of the oracles drawn thence is true can be judged only by the light of day. If an artist's inspiration has been happy, it has been so because his work can sweeten or ennoble the mind and because its total effect will be beneficent. Art being a part of life, the criticism of art is a part of morals."

**Some Mathematical Verse.**—A curious poetical tribute—composed by a French mathematician—to Archimedes, is recalled by *The Academy* (London). The calculation of the numerical ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter is ascribed

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to this Greek geometer, and this ratio, carried out to thirty places of decimals, is 3.14159265358979323846264338327 9. Each of the thirty-one words in the quatrain composed by the Frenchman contains the number of letters corresponding with the successive numbers in the numerical expression; as follows:

3 1 4 1 5 9 2 6 5 3 5
Que j'aime à faire apprendre un nombre utile aux sages
8 9 7 9
Immortel Archimède, artiste ingénieur!
3 2 3 8 4 6 2 6
Qui de ton jugement peut priser la valeur?
4 3 3 8 3 2 7 9
Pour moi ton problème eut de pareils avantages.

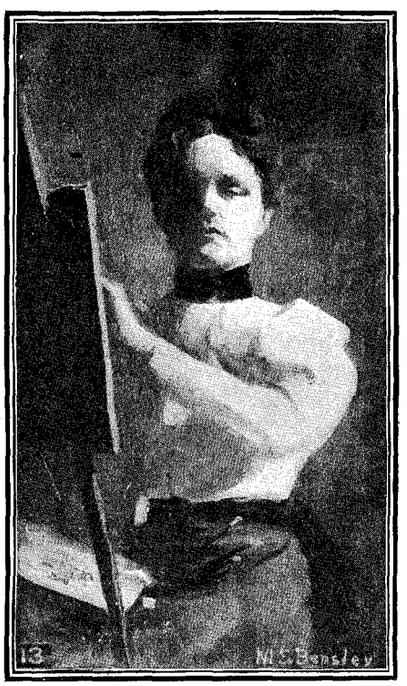
The *Frankfurter Zeitung* adds the following similar effort from a German poet and geometrician:

3 1 4 1 5 9 2 6 5
Dir, o Held, o alter Philosoph, Du Riesen-Genie!
3 5 8 9 7
Wie viele Tausende bewundern Geister,
9 3 2 3 8
himmlisch wie Du und göttlich!
4 6 2 6
Noch reiner in Aeonen
4 3 3 8
wird das uns strahlen,
3 2 7 9
wie im lichten Morgenrot!

The literal translation of the French verses is: "How I love to teach a number useful to the wise, immortal Archimedes, artist-engineer! Who can appraise the worth of thy judgment? For me thy problem had equal advantages." That of the German effort is: "To thee, O hero, O old philosopher, O giant genius! How many thousand souls wonder, heavenly as thou and divine! Yet clearer in the ages will that stream on us than in the luminous dawn!" It can not be said that either of these is particularly clear, but considering the limitations of their composition they are certainly remarkable. Who will do as well in English?

## ART VERSUS THE PICTURE.

"HALF unconsciously as yet, the truth that the picture is not the highest form of art, is not indeed art at all, is being borne in upon us." This iconoclastic assertion is advanced by Miss Martha S. Bensley, who regards the portable picture as a thing essentially meretricious from the widest artistic viewpoint—a "fragmentary survival," she declares, to be condemned in the same category with over-elaboration in dress and useless ornamentation in architecture. She recognizes that the picture, by our day and race, has been allotted the apex of the artistic pyramid, and forced to pose as the apotheosis of the graphic arts. "The existence of a picture," she continues, "is no longer due to the accidental disintegration of a decoration; it is no longer known as a fragment of a larger thing, but is supposed to be a complete production in itself with a large field of influence specially assigned to it, and is become the very staple of artistic orthodoxy; the icon of the uplifted household in our civilization." But this position into which we have forced the picture, says Miss Bensley (writing in the New York *Independent*), is untenable. She has only scorn for "an attempted decoration which can be carried about like a saucepan."



MISS MARTHA S. BENSLEY.

From a painting by herself. "The picture," she asserts, "is not the highest form of art; is not indeed art at all."

The impulse which desires decoration for the dwelling, as Miss Bensley admits, is a legitimate one; and she sees no reason to believe that there would ever have been a departure from the paths of artistic righteousness had it not been for "our marauding Northern ancestors." Thus:

"From the time when they were armed with sword and bow, till now when their weapon is the groaning purse, these people of the North have descended upon the art-producing centers of Southern Europe. They have not been able to take away the homes of the raided people, but they have carried away as spoil what seemed to them the distinguishing characteristics of their buildings. Whenever a decoration has been detachable, they have torn it from the wall, surrounded it with wooden bands, and as they bore it victoriously northward this fragment has become the picture.

"In early times pictures, like other trophies, were placed with the captured banners and confiscated armor in the cathedrals. To those to whom decorated walls and frescoed ceilings were undreamed of, these detached paintings seemed things of beauty. Because these people had no standard by which to measure art, the beauty of pictures was taken for granted, not appraised, and they were valued at their cost in war, labor, and gold. Beauty was to them an inherent quality in pictures, like blood and bones in a man. If the beholder did not see this theoretic beauty, the defect was in him. As long as they continued to capture rather than to create their art, paintings remained to them things which could be carried about—not parts of buildings. Naturally, too, when they first began to develop artists of their own, these copied the form of the most valued art products they knew, and produced pictures. And even when an inherent sense of fitness made these artists decorate things—reliquaries, jewels, and musical instruments—education and tradition continued them in the belief that the highest form of art was that unrelated to use, the portable picture. . . . This was the beginning of that divorce of beauty from use which has come near to killing art by making it a class possession—a luxury. This pocket-book form of marauding also demoralized the art of the raided countries, for their artists began to supply this barbaric demand for detachable decorations."

The writer goes on to state why pictures hung upon a wall are an offense against the principles of decoration:

"There should be a harmony between the room, its use and its decoration. One idea should pervade each wall-enclosed space. Now, each picture tells a story; not of necessity an incident, but it has something to say. Perhaps the message of the girl within the golden border is—'See how beautiful are my eyes—my hair—how sweet my smile!' next to her the pile of fish, fresh caught, may speak either of stream and lake, or of planked shad; then there may be a message of peace and love from a Nativity, and beyond it a pair of lovers on a Venetian canal, and a soft twilight showing the beauty of combined violets and grays. These pictures speak their messages as insistently through the language of color and line as with audible voices, and their clamor dulls our ears to the subtler harmonies of art. This sort of artistic hash served in our homes morning, noon, and night has given the whole generation such a fit of artistic indigestion that it has lost all sense of taste."

We read further:

"We perceive dimly that pictures on our floors are out of place, and the sale of the dog-bedecked rug and the rose-sprinkled carpet is declining. We still enjoy the terrier and the bouquet on our

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walls, but we no longer feel happy in walking on them. It ought to be as repulsive to us to see an imitation African lion on our walls as to see a real one walking about our rooms. In our public buildings, where, in spite of many mistakes, the architecture is generally better than in our homes, we no longer consider the picture as necessary, or even desirable. We realize that beautiful walls would be obscured by having things hung upon them, while good construction will be enhanced by frescos and wall-paintings. Fancy the Boston Public Library with a row of gold-framed pictures replacing the frieze of the Prophets! Tho we see that these decorations are more beautiful than detachable pictures, it has not yet occurred to us that we can have the same sort of things in our homes."

Miss Bensley leads up to the assertion that "the production of pictures can only be excused on the same ground that the playing of scales on the piano is tolerable." In other words, "they are the gymnasium of art, good to develop the decorative biceps." The real gist of her argument, however, appears in the following paragraph:

"The first requisite of beauty is harmony, and the effort of art to produce it must necessarily be based on that fact. The harmony of a room is of greater import than the beauty of any one or any ten things in it. This fundamental beauty of harmony can not be attained by any conglomeration of unrelated objects, be they ever so lovely in themselves. By every bit of harmonious decoration which we substitute for the picture, we increase the love and appreciation of larger things, the love of greater beauty and of greater good. The removal of this destructive and disfiguring parasite will allow our walls to return to their proper prominence, will permit the development of harmonious decorations, and, by clearing our vision in the matter of what is and what is not beautiful, help us to take another step toward that civilization which is simplicity."

## A SHAW PLAY SUPPRESSED IN NEW YORK.

MR. BERNARD SHAW declares himself extremely proud of having written "Mrs. Warren's Profession," the play which was never staged in England owing to the prohibition of the censor, was barred by Mayor Studley, of New Haven, after one performance in that town, and met its final and most crushing condemnation as a stage production in New York, where it was suppressed after the first night by Commissioner McAdoo, acting on the orders of Mayor McClellan. Only in Germany, it appears, has this play been accepted as a drama fit for public presentation. After the performance in New York the *Staats-Zeitung* was the only paper which had a good word to say for it. For the rest, the critics were unanimous in their condemnation. Yet according to Mr. Shaw this play has made him more friends, especially among serious women, than any other work of his. In a communication to the New York *Sun* he comments with an unwonted mildness of phrase on its suppression by the New York police, and adds: "For my own part I would prefer a jury of public-spirited women with experience in rescue work and slum life to any other jury whatever. They know how society makes vice by refusing to pay virtue decently." The gist of the play is thus indicated by *The Sun*:

"The play is, in fact, little more than the dramatization of a tract on the social evil, with much socialistic discussion of the right of women to labor and be paid living wages.

"Mrs. Warren, a woman born of the slums, has preferred affluence as the manager of a syndicate operating 'private hotels' from Brussels to Budapest to poisoning paralysis and death as an operative in a white-lead factory, and when her daughter, educated in innocence, arrives at an age to ask leading questions she defends her 'profession' with arguments which might have been, and perhaps were, derived from the socialistic and materialistic Herr Bebel.

"Incidentally, the girl has fallen in love with one Frank Gardner, the worthless son of a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, and is entreated in marriage by her mother's business partner, a played-out roué of a baronet who, it seems, enjoys eminent social respectability. It transpires that, in consequence of Frank's father's youthful oats (which he still feels at times in his clerical age, for, like all Socialists, Shaw is hard on respectability) the lovers are half-brother and sister and so can not marry—a fact which, as it seems, causes very little perturbation to anybody on any score."

The same paper characterizes it as "revolting in theme and inhuman in treatment." *The Times* remarks that when the audience laughed—"and the laughs were few enough—one had the uncomfortable feeling that it was a moment that might better justify tears." "As a play to be acted before a miscellaneous assemblage," it adds, "it can not be accepted." This because "even if Mr. Shaw intended to teach and has taught, as he and Mr. Daly declare, a deep—or was it a high?—moral lesson, there is not the slightest chance that more than one person in a hundred who goes to see the play will learn that lesson from it, and every prospect that the other ninety-nine will find in it many things which Mr. Shaw and his friends like to say are not there." *The World* polled the audience on the question of the play's fitness for production, getting votes, however, from only 576—not very much more than half of the crowd that packed the theater. Of these 304 voted "fit" and 272 "unfit." *The Herald* found the play the "limit of indecency," and *The Tribune* calls it "an affront to decency and a blot on the theater." To *The American* it is "illuminated gangrene." *The Evening Post* comments on its "pervading poison" and its "cynical effrontery," and continues:

"As a matter of fact, 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' is one of those half-truths which are ever the basest of lies—a composition primarily designed for mere sensation, in which all sense of veracity is lost in the mass of crude exaggeration and specious misrepresentation. To mention truth as an attribute of anything so deliberately false in purpose and essence would be to commit the unpardonable sin against morality.

"There is and has been but one object in the production of this play, wherever it has been attempted, and that object should be clearly understood from the beginning. It has nothing to do whatever with any artistic, sociological, or philanthropic purpose, but is simply to make money by pandering to that insatiable appetite for gross sensation which seems sometimes to threaten the very foundations of society. It is the appetite that is manifested in the barbaric recklessness of one class of automobilists; in the demand for perilous exhibitions in the arena or in the dens of wild beasts; in the savagery that has invaded our sports, in the insane prodigalities of the very rich, in the almost incredible consumption of the daily horrors of yellow journalism, in the gradual effacement of that modesty which used to be accounted one of the most exquisite attributes of womankind."

Mr. Arnold Daly, who presented the play at the Garrick Theater, where he has successfully exploited other pieces by Shaw, states that he would have withdrawn "Mrs. Warren's Profession" out of deference to the verdict of the press, even if the Mayor had taken no action. Mr. Winchell Smith, Mr. Daly's stage manager and personal representative, is reported to have said:

"On the opening night the theater was besieged by a motley throng of curiosity-seekers, who came expecting to see something that would appeal to their morbid tastes. This was exactly the portion of the public to which we did not wish to appeal, and had it not been too late to withdraw we would not have produced the play then. Mr. Daly himself was disappointed and ashamed."

## NOTES.

OF the 190 scholarships at Oxford provided by the Cecil Rhodes Fund, it is stated that fifteen of those allotted to America and two of the colonial scholarships are now vacant through lack of duly qualified applicants.

*The Publishers' Weekly* states that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has ordered an edition of 500 copies of the "Collected Poems" of Wilfred Campbell, a Canadian poet, with the intention of presenting a copy to each of his libraries in the English-speaking world.

"THE novel, of all forms of art-work," says Mr. W. L. Courtney, editor of *The Fortnightly Review*, "renders classical criticism obsolete." This because it is a form of art "concerning which, fortunately, no arbitrary dogmatic rules have been, or can be, laid down."

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

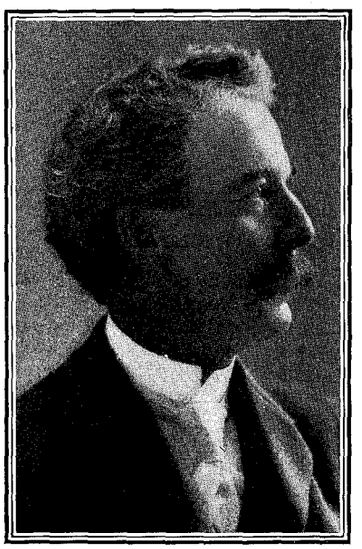
### NEW CREATIONS IN PLANT LIFE.

THE breeding of plants is nothing new, but he who enlarges the scope of an operation is entitled to as much credit as the inventor of an entirely new process. Plant-breeders worked in gardens or conservatories with a few varieties, until Luther Burbank showed them that the labor of many lifetimes could be accomplished in a few years by performing five hundred experiments at once instead of two or three. Some of the wonders that he has brought into being have already been described in these columns. Now we have a book on Burbank and his work, bearing the title that stands at the head of this article. The author, W. S. Harwood, tells us, in his chapter on Burbank's general methods of procedure, that his aim is threefold, namely:

"1. The improvement of old varieties of fruits, flowers, grasses, trees, and vegetables.

"2. The merging of wild or degenerate types of plant life with tame or cultivated ones, in order that the union may be of service to both.

"3. The creation of absolutely new forms of life, unknown to the world before—the highest act of the plant-breeder."



LUTHER BURBANK,

The "wizard" plant-breeder of America, who showed that the labor of many lifetimes could be accomplished in a few years by performing five hundred experiments at once instead of two or three.

The general character of Burbank's work includes two parts—breeding proper, and selection. The former is accomplished by cross-fertilization, brought about by sifting the pollen of one plant on the stigma of another. The latter is simply the choosing of the best specimens and the rejection and destruction of the worst. As has been said, Burbank's use of these methods differs from that of his predecessors chiefly in the scale on which he operates. He may use a million plants on acres of ground in a single test, instead of a dozen in a few pots. And of the million he may destroy 999,999 before the final result. In the breeding process Mr. Burbank, as he expresses it, "breaks up the life" of the old parent varieties, and turns their forces into new channels, making the flower, perhaps, lovelier or larger, the fruit sweeter or more marketable. To do this may require ten or even twenty years of work, for cross-breeding is a risky process. No one can predict exactly what will result from it; the only thing is to try it in all possible combinations, select the best result, and use that for new combinations. Only the huge scale on which Burbank works enables him to arrive at any results at all within the period of his own life. A few of these results are now familiar to all readers. Mr. Harwood gives us a partial list of some of the most notable, as follows:

"The improved thornless and spiculeless edible cactus, food for man and beast, to be the reclamation of the deserts of the world; the primus-berry, a union of the raspberry and blackberry, the first recorded instance of the creation of a new species, together with the phenomenal berry created from the California dewberry and the Cuthbert raspberry, and the plumcot, the union of the plum and the apricot, all three the accomplishment of what had been said to be an impossibility; a plum with no pit, one with the flavor of a Bartlett pear, one having a rare fragrance, many plums of great value, rapidly replacing older varieties; a walnut with a shell so thin that the birds visited the branches and destroyed the nuts, necessitating the reversion of the process to make the shell of the right thickness; a walnut bred with no tannin in its meat, the coloring matter of the skin which has a disagreeable taste; a tree which grows more rapidly than any other tree ever known in the temperate zones of the world; the Shasta daisy, a blossom five to seven inches in diameter, made out of a wild field daisy, a Japanese and an English daisy; gladioli of greatly enhanced beauty, taught to bloom around their entire stem like a hyacinth instead of the old way, on one side; a dahlia with its disagreeable odor driven out and in its place the odor of the magnolia blossom; a lily with fragrance of the Parma violet, and a scentless verbena given the intensified fragrance of the trailing arbutus; a chestnut-tree which bears nuts in eighteen months from time of seed-planting; fruit trees which will withstand freezing in bud and flower; a poppy so increased in size that it measures ten inches across its brilliant bloom; an amaryllis bred up from two to three inches to nearly a foot in diameter; a calla increased in size until it measures ten to twelve inches in breadth, and then, the process being reversed, bred down to less than two inches; the white blackberry, a rare and beautiful fruit and as toothsome as beautiful; thousands of varieties of lilies. He has greatly improved the plums, pears, apples, cherries, grapes, quinces, and peaches by selection and breeding; has developed many varieties of flowers, improving them in color, hardiness, and yield; and has added much to the productiveness and edibility of vegetables. Pie-plant with leaves four feet in diameter, bearing every day in the year; a prune three or four times larger than the ordinary French prune and greatly enriched; the pomato, an improvement on the poisonous potatoball, producing a rare fruit which grows upon the top of a potato; blackberries without thorns; the improved Australian star flower, one of the everlasting varieties which is to be used for the decoration of ladies' hats; a larkspur greatly enlarged in size and given a delightful odor; many improved varieties of grasses; improved tobacco; these are among the works which have come from his hand; others promising even more important results are now under way."

The continuance of Mr. Burbank's work under favorable conditions has now been assured by a grant from the Carnegie Institution of $10,000 a year for the next ten years. It is understood, Mr. Harwood tells us, that in thus recognizing Burbank's services, the institution takes special cognizance of their practical bearing on human welfare and the impossibility of carrying forward his experiments along many of the most promising lines, without special funds. Mr. Burbank is now fifty-six years of age. He is a native of Lancaster, Mass., who after working for some years in a factory in his own State, went in his twenty-sixth year to California for his health. Here, after doing odd jobs for some time, he secured enough money to establish a small nursery, where he at once began the wonderful series of experiments that has made him famous. Before leaving Massachusetts he had already produced a new variety of potato, and his career is a signal illustration of the following of a decided "bent" through all sorts of difficulties. To quote President Jordon of Leland Stanford University, whose words Mr. Harwood gives at the close of his book:

"In his own way, Burbank belongs in the class of Faraday and the long array of self-taught great men who lived while the universities were spending their strength on fine points of grammar and hazy conceptions of philosophy. . . . . .

"Scientific men belong to many classes; some observe, some compare, some think, and some carry knowledge into action. There is need for all kinds and a place for all. With a broader opportunity, Burbank could have done a greater variety of things and touched life at more points; but, at the same time, he would have lost something of his simple intensity and fine delicacy of touch—things which the schools do not always give and which too much contact with men sometimes takes away.

"Great men are usually men of simple, direct sincerity of character. These marks are found in Burbank. As sweet, straighfor-

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ward, and as unspoiled as a child, always interested in the phenomena of nature, and never seeking fame or money or anything else for himself. If his place is outside the temple of science, there are not many of the rest of us who will be found fit to enter."

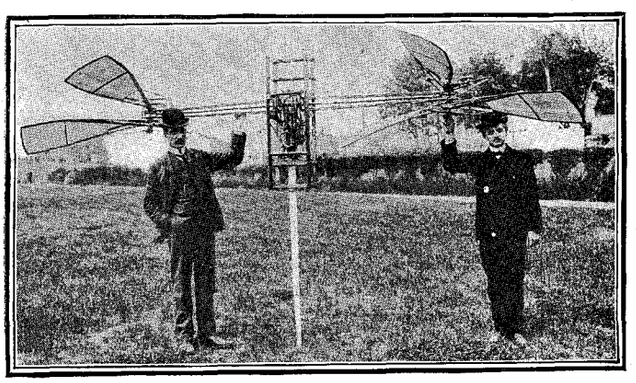
## AN ADVANCE IN FLYING-MACHINES.

AN experimental aeroplane that requires no "launching," but is actually able to lift itself into the air from a position of rest, has been constructed in Paris, the present home of practical aeronautics. This machine, the invention of two young engineers of Geneva, Henri and Armand Dufaux, who are already known by their invention of the motosacoche, or gasoline-motor outfit applied to a bicycle, is pronounced by the Paris correspondent of *The Scientific American* (New York, October 21) to be a "considerable step in advance" in aerial navigation. He writes:

"Up to the present we can scarcely point to an apparatus which is able to rise in the air by the force of its propellers alone, driven by a gasoline-motor, and carry a reserve of energy necessary to continue its flight in the air. . . . After working for some time, they [the brothers Dufaux] have succeeded in building a *helicoptere*, or 'propeller flier,' which will rise in the air as long as there is any gasoline in the reservoir, and the supply can even be increased, seeing that the flier will carry a dead weight of 15½ pounds outside of its own weight, which is 38½ pounds. At the Aero Club it is considered that the Dufaux apparatus will no doubt aid greatly in solving the difficult problem of the 'heavier than air' type of flying-machines. . . . . .

"As constructed at present, the apparatus is intended simply to demonstrate the principle which the inventors are bringing out. Once this point is proved successfully, the next step will be to build a complete flying-machine of 100 horse-power. One of the interesting points about the apparatus is the motor, which is claimed to be a step in advance in the way of gasoline motors for flying-machines. It has been specially designed for the purpose by Messrs. Dufaux, and is of the two-cylinder, air-cooled type. . . . .

"One of the main ideas has been to make the motor as light as possible, and most of the different parts, such as the valves, rods, and shafts, are made hollow. In this way the inventors have succeeded in building a motor which weighs only 4.5 kilograms (10.1 pounds) for an output of $3\frac{1}{10}$ horse-power at 1,500 revolutions per minute. The weight given above includes the carbureter, gasoline-



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE DUFAUX BROTHERS AND THEIR NOVEL FLYING-MACHINE.

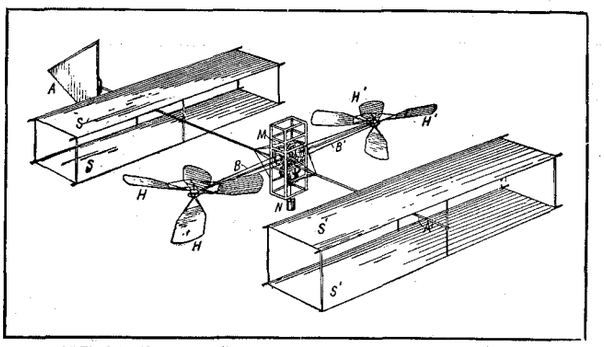
This view shows the motor and the four two-bladed propellers. The aeroplanes were added subsequently.

tank, piping, fly-wheel, and all the working parts, and is quite a remarkable result in the way of a light gasoline-motor, as it means a weight per horse-power of only 3.3 pounds.

"A speed of 250 revolutions per minute is usually given to the propellers. Each one weighs 450 grams (1.01 pounds). The method of constructing them is claimed to be one of the best which have yet been found for securing lightness and rigidity. The frames are made of thin strips of pine wood assembled together and fastened to the silk by gluing. The curvature and pitch of the propellers were modified after different experiments until the inventors reached the best results as to power, combined with a good equilibrium."

Tests of the apparatus have been made, we are told, at the large balloon shed of the Aero Club, in the suburbs of Paris. An endless cable running on four bicycle-wheels, two in the ceiling and two upon a beam on the ground, formed a guide for the rise of the machine, which was attached loosely to it by the framework containing the motor. Says the writer:

"As soon as the motor was started up, the machine rose by the force of the propellers and mounted in a vertical and well-balanced flight up to the roof of the shed, which was as far as it could go, as




Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANES AND DRIVING MECHANISM OF THE DUFAUX FLYING-MACHINE.

it was retained by a trail-rope. In the open air, there is no doubt that it would have risen to a considerable height. This experiment was made several times, with equal success. Many experienced aeronauts, and especially those who are interested in the aeroplane method, were present, and they were greatly impressed with the way the new machine acted. As at present constructed, the apparatus is only one part of a complete flying-machine and will be used for the lifting movement. Afterward the inventors are to add an aeroplane which will provide for the horizontal movement. Messrs. Dufaux are now engaged in building a complete aviator on the same lines, but this is to be a large machine and will carry an aeronaut. It is to have a motor of 100 horse-power.

"The aviation committee of the Aero Club consider that the Dufaux machine is a great step in advance in the question of flying-machines of the aeroplane type. This is owing to the excellent performance of the apparatus and its good balance in the air, a point which is very difficult to obtain with a motor-driven flier, and one in which very few inventors have been able to accomplish anything up to the present. The second point is the question of lightness of the machine compared with the motive power, or how much weight it can lift outside of the dead weight of the apparatus. This is an essential point in the matter of aviators, and one which it is not easy to solve. It is considered that the present experiments go a great way toward a solution of this problem for motor-driven aeroplanes, seeing that we now have an apparatus of great lifting power compared with its weight, and no doubt Messrs. Dufaux will soon succeed in building an apparatus which will lift an aeronaut by means of its propellers."

**The Gold in Sea-Water.**—This interesting subject is touched upon by way of illustration in a recent address on some points in the theory of solutions, delivered by G. T. Beilby before the Chemical Section of the British Association. Mr. Beilby calculates that in a cubic millimeter (a drop about the size of a pin-head) of the weakest cyanide solution ever made, which contains about the same amount of gold as sea-water, there are a number of molecules expressed by 125 followed by 18 ciphers. Of these, 6,500 million are gold molecules, which are less than $\frac{1}{60000}$ inch apart. Says a commentator in *Engineering* (London, September 29):

"This is not really very wide spacing; for the point of the finest sewing-needle would cover 1,500 gold molecules. A cubic meter of this solution spread out on a sheet, one molecule in thickness, would cover an area of 1,680 square miles, and nowhere in this area would it be possible to put down the point of a needle without

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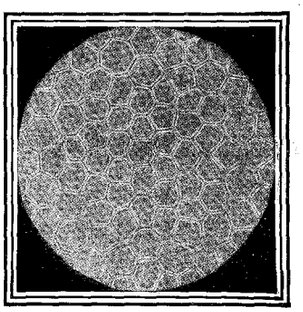
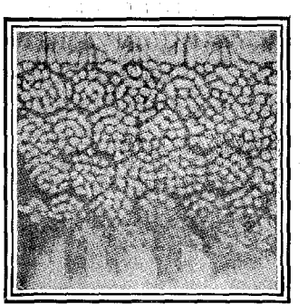
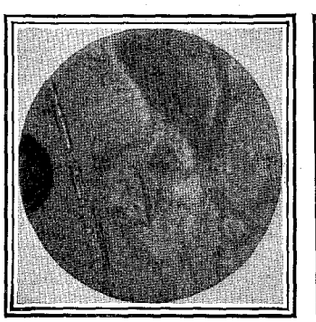


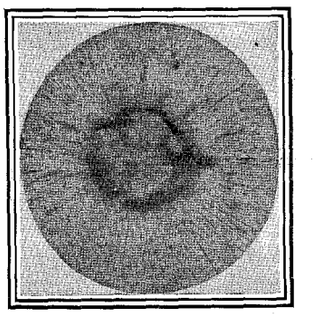
COMPLETE ARTIFICIAL CELLS IN GELATIN.



LIQUID CELLS WHOSE CONTENTS HAVE UNDERGONE SEGMENTATION LIKE THAT OF THE VITELLUS.



ALUMINIUM CHLORID ON SILICATE OF SODIUM AND POTASSIUM, SIMULATING THE MYCELIUM OF A FUNGUS.



GELATINOUS SILICATE ON GLASS, IMITATING A RADIOLARIAN.

touching some hundred gold molecules simultaneously. We alluded above to the amount of gold in the sea-water. Mr. Liveridge has estimated it at 1 grain per ton—approximately the proportion of which we have been speaking. No drop of water can be removed from the sea that does not contain millions of gold molecules, and from this molecular point of view our ships literally float on a gilded ocean. But Mr. Beilby cautioned his audience 'not to freight the ships which adventurers launch from time to time with the savings of the trusting investor.' The weakest gold solution practically dealt with is richer in gold than the sea-water; and if it does not pay the expert to work his solution ready at hand, how can it pay to begin operating on sea-water about half as rich?"

## UNIVERSAL LIFE OR DEATH?

TO many observers the distinctions hitherto made between live and dead matter seem to be breaking down. Crystals are found to exhibit some of the characteristics of living cells. Chemical action induces the formation of bodies that look and act like microbes. A salt solution may fertilize the eggs of a marine creature. These phenomena affect different minds in different ways. To some the apparent coalescence of the organic and inorganic worlds means that the whole universe is alive—that the crystal lives as well as the plant, only in a different way and a lesser degree. To others it seems that instead of universal life there is universal death—the microbe is no more alive than the crystal, but merely responds to external conditions in a more complicated way tho according to the same fundamental laws. These phenomena and their discussion belong to a new branch of science, on the borderland between chemistry and biology, which some have ventured to name "plasmology"—the "science of plasm." Within this science the fight between the mechanical and the vital interpretation of the universe must now take place. Of it Mr. Henri Piéron writes in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 7), in an article from which we translate the following paragraphs:

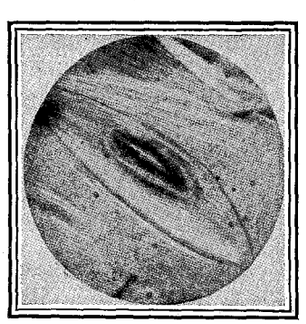
"When we see that in substances that are not alive there may take place phenomena absolutely analogous to vital phenomena—of assimilation or disaggregation, of growth, of movement; that the forms of crystalline equilibrium of matter may also be considered as vital, since they clothe in certain cases living organisms—when we observe such facts, how is it possible not to think that the barrier between mechanical movement and life has broken down? . . . . . .

"But, say the vitalists, from the fact that there are vital manifestations in inorganic bodies it does not follow at all that we have explained life; for it remains to be proved that these manifestations are the exclusive result of the laws of the mechanism. Now this has been attempted, and certainly not with complete success. . . . . .

"While the mechanists believe that they have seized on the whole of biology and made it a part of physio-chemistry, the mineral world, on the other hand, appears to have annexed the domain of life. . . . In either case the old dualism of dead and living matter tends to disappear, but at the expense of one or the other. The monism of 'life everywhere,' that is, the universal action of a vital principle, or of 'life nowhere,' that is, the complete absence of any vital principle, is thus based on the recent discoveries of which so much has been said."

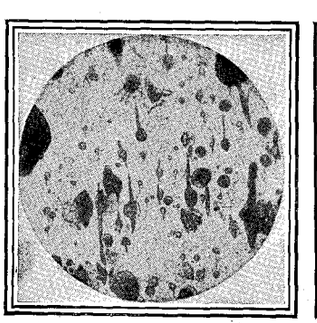
What shall science do in the face of these two opposite conclusions? That, says the writer, is the business of the new department of knowledge—"plasmology"—which seeks to determine the physical conditions of the appearance of vital phenomena in inorganic substances. These conditions, he thinks, are being discovered in the complex and hitherto unknown laws of physical chemistry, the laws of osmose, the phenomena of solution, capillarity, and diffusion. An illustration of the striking analogy between some inorganic forms and those ordinarily supposed to be characteristic of life appears in the remarkable photographs of Mr. St. Leduc, some of which are here reproduced. These indicate that crystallization, or some action allied to it may simulate vegetable tissue, or a mass of living cells, even those in which segmentation—a characteristic vital process—has taken place. Herrera, a Mexican biologist, furnishes other photographs quite as remarkable, showing how living forms, as of fungi, diatoms, or other inferior organisms may be simulated by mineral substances. Some of these are shown in the accompanying illustrations. The writer goes on to say:

"We are right in concluding from these new experiments of plasmology, showing the indubitable action of physico-chemical factors on the elementary forms of equilibrium found in living bodies,

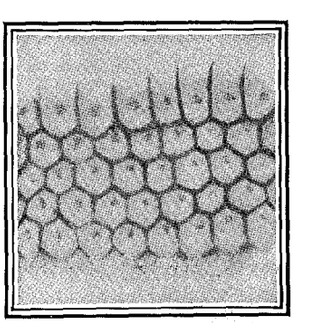


CHLORID OF ZINC ON SILICATE OF POTASSIUM, IMITATING A PROTEUS WITH BACILLUS TETANUS.

SILICATE, REPRESENTING AN AMEBA.



SOLUTION OF CHLORID OF CALCIUM DROPPED ON A SILICATE, IMITATING DIATOMACEÆ.



LIQUID TISSUE OBTAINED BY THE DIFFUSION OF DROPS OF SALT SOLUTION IN PURE WATER.

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that the general tendency is to direct the whole of biology toward mechanical interpretation, which alone is satisfactory and fertile.

"It is only in the enthusiastic excesses of some investigators that the neovitalists can find weapons. Of course there are not really in the mineral world beings as complicated as earthworms and jellyfish. . . . Following relatively simple laws, bodies in reciprocal action assume forms that resemble those of evolved animals, but even if we should run across the human form in the play of silicious dust, we could not, without silly exaggeration, pretend that we had discovered the factors that govern human structure.

"We do not find life in the mineral world; we find structures similar to those of the simplest living beings; and plasmology shows us that this structure does not necessarily correspond to any vital principle, but that it may be met in very different bodies, as well in silicates as in salt water; that there is thus nothing specific about it. We find also in crystals temporary phenomena analogous to those met in the functioning of living beings, but we may speak of life in crystals only by an extension of meaning that is of doubtful exactitude.

"All these facts show us colloidal structures or crystalloidal actions . . . as the rough sketches or rudiments of life, thus indicating the continuity of natural phenomena. Life keeps its own domain and does not coalesce with the inorganic kingdom, any more than it has succeeded in annexing the latter; but the two are connected; we have the outline, the first piles of the bridge that will enable us to pass from one territory to the other, and so we may hope that it will be possible to explain all the phenomena of life without appealing to new principles—to a vital principle. But we can not yet prove this, and the question of the real origin of life remains unsolved.

"For it is not in any colloids or crystals that we find the primary forms that have served historically as a real starting-point for the structure and functions of living beings. For this we must investigate . . . the substances that constitute the essence of the protoplasm of these beings, that is, the albuminoids, whose definite synthesis remains yet to be accomplished, altho happily it appears to be near.

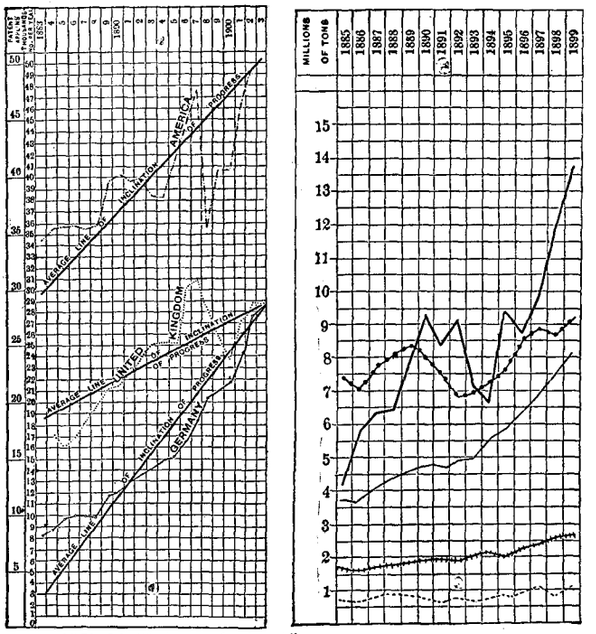
"Then these investigations in plasmology and crystallogeny will throw light on new researches which will doubtless solve the problem of the origin of life, that we have so much at heart.

"Still we are yet far from the possible solution of a problem that is more difficult and perhaps still more interesting—that of the origin of consciousness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## INVENTIVE PROGRESS GRAPHICALLY SHOWN.

TAKING the number of applications for patents as the index of a nation's inventive activity, a graphical method of exhibiting the rise and growth of that activity, over a period of years, is used by Mr. B. H. Thwaite, as shown in *Machinery*, and quoted as follows in *The Scientific American Supplement* (No. 1556):

"In a discussion in the British trade papers concerning the lack of encouragement of the British inventor, as compared with his American and German rivals, the proposition was made by Mr. B. H. Thwaite that the true index of any nation's industrial and commercial position was not that of the axiom of Disraeli—the state of the chemical industry—but the condition of the iron and steel industry. Mr. Thwaite thought there was also another index almost as valuable, namely, the degree of activity of a nation's inventive faculty, represented by the numerical proportion of applicants for patents. The charts here given, prepared by Mr. Thwaite, show the progress of inventive activity in America, the United Kingdom, and Germany during the twenty years ending 1903, and the comparative progress of the five great iron-producing countries in the production of pig-iron from 1885 to 1899. From the former it will be seen that the rate of increase of inventive activity of Germany has been slightly more rapid than that of the United States, with Great Britain left some distance in the rear. The attitude of the British patent-office is one to discourage many inventors. For instance, under recent legislation the British inventor is compelled to subdivide his claims so as to cause him to apply for a number of patents in place of one. Taking out patents is a very expensive matter in Great Britain, and it is claimed by many that the cost under the new act patent will be greatly increased. Moreover, the granting of a British patent does not even now insure validity. The German inventor, on the other hand, is stimulated to enterprise by the German mercantile banking system, by which selected inventions of promise are developed and commercially introduced under the best conditions to secure success."




Courtesy of "The Scientific American Supplement."

CHARTS SHOWING COMPARATIVE INVENTIVE ACTIVITY AND PRODUCTION OF PIG-IRON.

## WHY ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS DIED OUT.

THAT the decay and disappearance of many ancient civilizations were due simply to the fact that the regions in which they flourished were unfitted for blond races, is maintained by Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, a surgeon in the United States Army. Major Woodruff's book on "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men" has already been noticed in these columns, but the bearing of his theory on ancient history seems to have been insufficiently noticed. It will be remembered that the writer maintains that too much light is injurious to white races through its actinic or chemical effects, from which the dark skin-pigments of swarthy races protect them. This at once explains why, by survival of the fittest, dark races are found in tropical lands, why Europeans have always failed to colonize the tropics, and why blonds disappear when they migrate southward. Says the writer of a review in *The Edinburgh Medical Journal:*

"It seems a small thing that mere tint of skin should influence migration and permanence of occupation, yet the evidence in support of this adduced in the book before us has much in its favor. The blond and intelligent rulers of regions suited better for more swarthy inhabitants have regularly in the course of ages died out, while their subjects, thoroughly acclimatized to their domicile, remain. Egpyt . . . has been the theater of immigration of intellectual races over and over again; in each case these disappeared, and civilization decayed, tho the native fellah survived and survives. 'There will,' the author predicts, 'never be another dark age, for the present Aryan conquerors rule it from London and are not colonizers.' The decadence of nations has been assigned to many causes, most of which are most properly results of the decay. The chief one appears to be that a civilization comes to an end because the people who created it perish from climatic unfitness. While the blond type of mankind requires for its evolution a cold,

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dark, northern country, the brunette of various degrees of intensity up to absolute blackness is alone adapted for lasting existence in most regions of the world."

We have too much sunshine in the United States, Major Woodruff thinks. "The curious tendency for Americans to go back to Great Britain for permanent residence when they can," says his reviewer, "implies an instinctive desire for the feeling of comfort and well-being which they experience in their ancestral home." None of the races that have come to this country until recently is adapted to the climate, Dr. Woodruff asserts, except the Jews. All the rest of us are degenerating from excessive light. The lower Mediterranean races, however, are now flocking over, and if the blond types die out as they did in Greece and Italy during the decadence of these two countries, our history may repeat theirs, tho Dr. Woodruff consoles us with the assurance that the northern types may survive in sufficient numbers to prevent the destruction of the republic, provided we take warning and limit the franchise to the races represented by these types. The climate of Greece, the writer asserts, took about seven centuries to destroy its blonds. In 500 B.C., the period of its greatest literary glory, the decadence of the Greeks was already evident and shows itself to-day in their literature and art. Ancient Greek statues exhibit many of the stigmata of degeneracy; even a famous head of Juno has arrested development of the jaw and is "the head of a dying race." Greece is practically in the latitude of Maryland. Will her history repeat itself here?

Dr. Woodruff's book and his conclusions regarding the effect of the tropics on European races are highly approved by Dr. R. W. Felkin, lecturer in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, in an article on "Tropical Climatology" that appears in *The Archives of the Roentgen Ray* (London, October). He says:

"One of the most important results of climate in the tropics is one which has been entirely ignored until quite recently—that is, the effect of tropical light upon Europeans. . . . I may remark that my recollection of difficulties I myself failed to explain confirms his [Dr. Woodruff's] conclusions, which answer many of the questions I put to myself years ago. . . . It is shown—and this is one of the important points in this research—that the simple fevers in the tropics are but one of the myriad forms of heat-fever, or sun-fever, or light-fever.

"Prof. E. G. Dexter shows that there is a marked increase of abnormal conduct, due to heat, wind, barometric pressure, humidity, and cloudiness; but, commenting on this, Major Woodruff remarks that Dexter's researches show that 'in New York and Denver, where the mass of the people has too little pigment for the intensity of the light, there is a marked increase of abnormal conduct, due to the irritation in the light season and on bright days. . . . A very bright day in Pennsylvania may be so comforting to a negro by satisfying his light hunger as to give him a sense of wellbeing, under which he behaves himself; while a very blond man—an albino—would be goaded into an irritated state, in which he loses control of his emotions and normal inhibition, and commits abnormal acts.'

"Light affects the nervous system, producing nervous instability and irritability. It particularly affects children at the age of six or seven, when 'the restless age begins of running about, when it is practically impossible to confine them. Hence they are more and more exposed to these harmful rays,' and as the rays are most harmful to the developing cell, children are more harmed than adults with equal exposure."

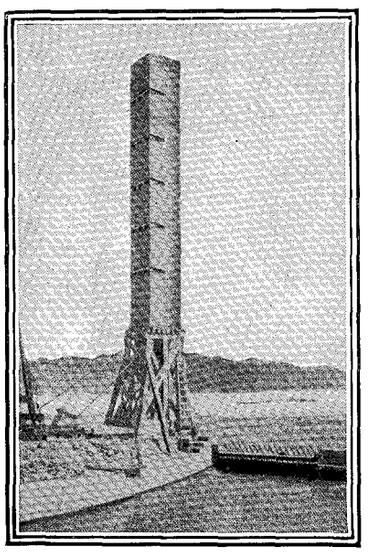
Probably most authorities will agree with Major Woodruff about the unfitness of the tropics for Northern races, but most of his readers will unite in hoping that our own land is not to be classed among the countries that are gradually killing off their brightest intellects with harmful excess of illumination.

## BUILDING A DAM ON END.

TO build a dam in the form of a column, standing on one end, and put it in place by tipping it over into the water, is certainly a curious feat of engineering. This method has been adopted, however, by the commissioners of Victoria Park, on the Canadian side at Niagara, to assist the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Company and the city of Niagara Falls, Ontario, in securing a sufficient depth of water in their joint intake in Victoria Park. Says Orrin E. Dunlap in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, October 21):

"The Niagara Falls Park and River Railway is the electric line that forms a part of the Niagara Gorge belt line, as it skirts the top of the cliff on the Canadian side at Niagara. Frequently in the past it has been troubled by a lack of water supply to operate the turbines in its power-station, as it controls power rights in Victoria Park. The city of Niagara Falls, Ontario, takes its water supply from this intake and there have been times when it has been forced to call upon the officials of Niagara Falls, N. Y., to supply it with water by means of a line of hose laid across the lower steel arch bridge. All these conditions have been quite annoying both to the railway company and the city, and complaint was made to the commissioners of Victoria Park that the water at the joint intake had been lowered by works of construction for power development.

"It was under these circumstances that the park commissioners consulted Mr. Isham Randolph, consulting engineer of the Chicago Drainage Canal, who has on several occasions acted as consulting engineer for the commissioners. Following the advice of Mr. Randolph the park commissioners have erected a concrete column 50 feet high and seven feet four inches square, on top of a trestle that stands 20 feet above the ground-level at the waterworks intake. This giant column it is proposed to tip over into the river to act as a dam, designed to raise the water-level at the intake considerably.



Courtesy of "The Western Electrician."
CONCRETE COLUMN TO BE TIPPED OVER TO FORM A DAM AT NIAGARA INTAKE.

"The concrete of which the column was made was mixed of one part cement, three parts sand, and five parts stone. Its approximate weight is 200 tons, and every eight feet or so there is inserted a wooden wedge that has a width of a foot at the outside and which tapers to about six inches near the center. The object of these wedges is to break the column into six parts as it falls. Running through the center of the column there is a big chain that weighs about 800 pounds, and this will hold the six pieces, in which the column is expected to break, together. When prostrate, the column will be about 20 inches above the ground-level, and for this reason an opening will be left between the end of the dam and the edge of the river in order that any ice which may be floated down-stream in front of the intake may be carried away.

"The column will be left standing, as shown in the illustration, for about a month to dry out, and when thoroughly dry it will be tipped by means of jacks. The scene of the work is hardly 600 feet back from the brink of the Horseshoe Fall."

TWENTY-TWO species of mosquitoes are found in Florida, says *The Druggist's Circular* (New York, October). "Thirty-six species, according to Giles, are found in the whole of North America; but it has also been asserted that there are that many in New Jersey alone. For the entire world about 300 species have been described and accepted, and there are probably 200 more. From the sanitary point of view the anopheles and stegomyiæ are the most important. The former are the malaria-carriers (Florida has five species of this genus), and the second are the yellow-fever carriers (Florida has one species, the fasciata, which it is thought may be the only culprit of the genus). In addition to these two very important diseases, it is known that mosquitoes transmit the filaria, probably the Trypanosomata, and the specific cause of dengue. They are also held responsible for certain animal diseases."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE MORMON DEFENSE.

RECENT manifestations of the perennial crusade against certain alleged tendencies in "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" were alluded to in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 16. Of the "answers" called forth by these attacks, that of President Joseph F. Smith, the executive head of the body under criticism, is interesting, not merely as presenting the other side of the question, but for its picturesque vigor of statement. Another, by Mr. William Halls, purports to be a direct answer to Senator Cullom's *North American Review* article on "The Menace of Mormonism," which was quoted in these columns. President Smith calls attention to the fact that the point of attack has somewhat shifted. "The hackneyed question of 'polygamy,' and the equally well-worn subject of 'Church and State,'" he writes, "while still harped upon, are no longer to the fore;" the main charge now being "commercialism—the alleged departure of the Church, under the present administration, from its original standards; the sordid and selfish enthronement of the temporal above the spiritual." Through the pages of *Out West* (Los Angeles, Cal.) he expresses surprise that "the atrocious and often absurd calumnies" propagated concerning the Mormons "can be so easily swallowed and assimilated by the sober, sensible, discriminating, and usually fair-minded American people." What these calumnies are may be gathered from the following sentences:

"Much is being said of the alleged tyranny of the 'Mormon' tithing system, the 'exactions,' 'extortions,' 'oppressions,' and 'cruelties' said to be practised by the Church, and particularly by myself, to the infinite wo and misery of widows, orphans, and poor people in general, the so-called 'dupes and victims of the hierarchy.' Day after day, from press, pulpit, and rostrum, in various parts of the land, these falsehoods, with 'polgamy' and 'Church influence' as subsidiaries, are fulminated and sent broadcast, for the purpose of poisoning the public mind against the 'Mormon' community."

As a result, he says, the nation is "lashed periodically into a frenzy of hatred against a peaceable, patriotic, and well-meaning body of their fellow-citizens." He adds:

"I would expect such things in some parts of Europe—say from the mobs of Paris, from the bloodthirsty 'Commune,' that portion of the excitable Gallic nation graphically described as 'the red fool-fury of the Seine.' I would accept such incidents as commonplaces among savages and barbarians. But I can not reconcile them with my early teachings and traditions, my high conceptions of the innate chivalry, generosity, and sound common sense of my American countrymen."

The menace of this state of things, he claims, is not only to the Mormons, but to the whole American people. Thus:

"This spirit of falsehood and intolerance—an emanation from the bottomless pit, a miasma from Hades, from the abode of the infernal gods, bent upon 'making mad' those whom they would 'destroy'—this spirit of injustice and persecution, so opposite and antagonistic to the true genius of Americanism, will not focus its malevolence upon the Latter-day Saints alone. It will attack in time every sect, creed, party, and organization that stands for peace, order, and good government; and, if not checked, will uproot, overthrow, destroy, and sweep them from the face of the earth. It is the spirit of anarchy, of murder and spoliation. . . . Religious rancor and political chicanery are its right and left hands; 'yellow journalism' its banner, trumpet, and drum; more blatant and more bigoted than any Peter the Hermit, working up a 'holy crusade.' Both these mischievous agencies are at work, consciousy or unconsciously preparing the way before a national, perhaps a world-wide catastrophe, that will inevitably follow a continuation of this pernicious and persecuting course."

President Smith goes on to admit that Mormonism has a commercial or material side, but adds:

"I propose to show that this is not the only side, nor by any means the largest and most important feature, of the system. And I shall further prove that 'Mormonism' from the first has avowed and presented to the world this particular phase of its many-sided self; that it is no new development, due to a sudden change of policy, some selfish, sinister purpose on the part of the present leaders, as some people pretend to believe. . . . . .

"I need not inform any reasonable Latter-day Saint—for to my own people as well as to the public at large this article will come—that the temporal part of the Church of Christ is essential to its existence in this material world; almost as essential as the spiritual part, which of course comes first and is absolutely indispensable. No sacred system of government having in view the salvation of the bodies as well as the spirits of men can successfully accomplish its mission without being temporal as well as spiritual in character. It was the doctrine of Joseph Smith, the original revelator of 'Mormonism,' that the spirit and the body constitute the soul of man. It has always been a cardinal teaching with the Latter-day Saints that a religion which has not the power to save people temporally and make them prosperous and happy here can not be depended upon to save them spiritually, to exalt them, in the life to come."

That the tithing system is abused by those in power he energetically denies. We read:

"I denounce as an infamous falsehood the allegation that the tithing system of the Latter-day Saints is a system of robbery, tyranny, and extortion, as these wretched libelers continually declare. The tithing of the Church, which I have shown to be a tenth of the annual increase of its members, is purely a voluntary offering, willingly and cheerfully made by them in obedience to what they hold to be a law of God. The leaders pay tithing as well as the people. There is no element of extortion in it, and no shadow of oppression hangs over it. On the contrary, the tithes of the saints have been used largely, from the very beginning, for the support of the poor, the relief of the sick and afflicted, the care of the widow and the orphan. Other purposes for which these funds have been expended are the building of temples and houses of worship, the emigration of the poor, the founding of hospitals and other benevolent institutions, and the maintenance of church schools throughout the States of Zion, now reaching from Canada to Mexico. The outside missions have also been aided in various ways.

"The priesthood of the Church, tho possessing a legitimate claim upon the revenues—as the revelation on tithing plainly shows—have never pressed that claim, but have preferred to earn their own living and support their families by private labor, while giving their services gratuitously to the cause. Ours is not a salaried priesthood, and never has been; even our foreign missionaries usually travel 'without purse or script.' Only those who give their entire time to the Church, and have no other income, receive regular assistance from its coffers; and even this is limited to the actual needs of such workers and their families."

Mr. William Halls, who writes in *The Improvement Era* (Salt Lake City), meets the implication that Mormonism is inimical to good citizenship by enumerating and describing the influences by which the characters of Mormon children are formed. These are: the typical Mormon home, "in which every morning and evening the members are called to bow in the family circle, where humble, fervent prayers of gratitude are offered, an inspiring hymn is sung, and a chapter in the Scriptures read"; the Primary Association, "organized to bring the children from four to fourteen years old together, once a week, to be taught by the most intelligent, spiritual-minded, and devoted mothers, those principles necessary to supplement the home in the development of character;" the Sunday-school; the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations; the church schools and universities. He adds:

"If we consider this system called 'Mormonism' somewhat in detail, its doctrines are identical with the cardinal principles of Christianity, as found in the New Testament; its discipline is founded on the democratic principle of common consent; its members are absolutely free; its subordinate associations are perfectly organized, operate actively and harmoniously to round out a noble, perfect manhood and womanhood. Note the achievements of its members in economics, in Utah and other States and Territories of the Union, also in Canada and old Mexico.

"Wherever they have colonized, peace and prosperity attend

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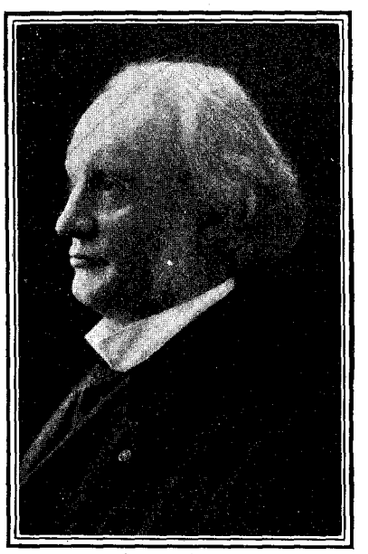
them, as a rule; where they have control, they have no saloon, gambling, prostitution, paupers, nor illegitimates. If these are the fruits of 'Mormonism,' which none can truthfully deny, what if it should spread and become universal, would it be a calamity?"

## BLENDING THE SECTS IN KOREA.

THE movement for church federation, of which the religious press is full these days, has scored a success in Korea, we are told, where the representatives of six Methodist and Presbyterian bodies are uniting to form "The Church of Christ in Korea." Dr. C. C. Vinton, one of the leading Presbyterian missionaries there, gives the credit for starting this union to Bishop Harris (Meth.), of Tokyo. "We have seen here a new manner of Methodist bishop," writes Dr. Vinton, in the New York *Observer* (Presb.), "a man who could rise above the conceptions of Arminian and Calvinist, and who seemed to grasp something of the significance of the ideal Christian." "He came to us as a revelation of God's power," declares a writer in the *Korea Field* (Seoul), and "we found in him a man above Methodism and above Presbyterianism, a messenger assuredly sent at a given time, to make known a given message." Some of the details, such as the union of Presbyterian and Methodist schools, Presbyterian and Methodist hospitals, etc., present difficulties, but one of the representatives of the Methodist Church, South, said at a missionary mass-meeting in Seoul that "one of the devil's usual ways to kill such a movement is to agree to the general plan, but object to the terms or details necessary to carry it out." It seems to be the general expectation that his scheme will be a failure this time. Another speaker at this mass-meeting (as reported for *The Missionary Review of the World*), a Presbyterian missionary, remarked humorously that he had tested the matter of church union, having been united to a Methodist for many years, and he could testify that there is nothing to be feared from such a union. There was a time, he added, when he desired union, but felt that it was impossible; now he felt differently.



BISHOP HARRIS, OF TOKYO.

We have seen here a new manner of Methodist bishop, a man who could rise above the conceptions of Arminian and Calvinist, and who seemed to grasp something of the significance of the ideal Christian."

Dr. Vinton, quoted above, says of the plans for amalgamation:

"What seems feasible is not that the leopard should change his spots, but that a fairly loose form of union should be adopted, whose primary aim shall be to conceal from Korean Christians the fact that any such thing as denominational differences exist between their teachers. The periodical meeting of a 'council' and of district conferences, much in the way of the present Presbyterian Council and the several conferences and classes now held under both systems, will do much to make such a union work smoothly and to bring all engaged in it into essential harmony. Friction is to be expected at the outset, but we believe the Spirit can and will take care of that point, too, and that we shall all work gradually into that oneness our Lord desires and prayed for.

"Many of us see no reason why, under a garb of absolute union of purpose and effect, one missionary may not baptize with considerable more leniency and readiness than another. Within the Presbyterian body it has always been so. Nor do we believe the Holy Ghost will be outraged, if in the same county one church shall be directed in its local affairs by a class leader, another decide its own affairs under the guidance of a deacon or an elder. And when a church can call a man of education to minister to it in things holy and can pay him an adequate salary, it seems to us of very little moment whether he be termed preacher or pastor, whether he receive the ordination of a Bishop or a bishop, nor do we think our Korean friends will greatly care. In short, we have full confidence the Spirit Himself is leading us to the formation of such a loosely drawn bond of union as shall work to the prejudice of no good interest and to His own great glory.

"You will perceive that there is nothing here of the surrendering of the cherished principles of Presbyterianism—or of Methodism. There is no law to compel Methodists to swallow Calvinism whole. Nor do Presbyterians fear that they will be subjecting themselves to contamination from the doctrines of Arminius. They have not suffered severely in that respect during more than twenty years' elbow-to-elbow work with such neighbors in Korea. As for the theology of the coming Church of Christ in Korea, that has doubtless got to work itself out gradually by some such process, perhaps, as Japanese churches are passing through; but we have every confidence in the Guide, that He who leads on to such a union will afterward guard that no harm come to His Church through it.

"The great body of missionaries in Korea are manifesting much enthusiasm in arranging plans for the expected union. Messages warmly indorsing the proposals are sent from station to station among members of all the missions. From Pyeng Yang and Wonsan in the north and from Chunju and Taiku in the south letters of the most heartfelt rejoicing reach us here in Seoul, showing how God has been preparing the soil for the movement in progress. One and another missionary tells of tears shed as he writes or of the prayers of years he has been offering for this very object. It is such things as these that make us certain the impetus is not of man."

## TOO MANY CHURCHES.

A NEW YORK pastor announces his conviction that there would be more religion in the United States if there were fewer churches and clergymen. Dealing with the statistics of the Protestant churches only, and proceeding on the assumption (which he explains later) that there should be not more than one pastor to every thousand parishioners, he finds a surplusage of between 10,000 and 24,000 clergymen. And he claims that the ministry and the Church would be better off if these "were out of the pastoral harness in this country." The pastor here quoted is the Rev. John Woodruff Conklin (Reformed Church in America), who explains his contention in *The Homiletic Review* for November. He points out, moreover, that while the home field is suffering from "this oversupply of what we call the 'means of grace,'" the foreign mission field is crippled by opposite conditions. Church work at home, he says, is hampered by controversy, rivalry, and waste—"and the greatest of these is waste." The cause he finds in the presence of too many workers in the field. His point of view is made clearer by his enumeration of "some of the fruits of present conditions," which are:

"1. Discouragingly small numbers of hearers in most churches—especially at the second service.

"2. Difficulty of doing solid, systematic, progressive teaching and training, because of the pressure of competitive attractions.

"3. Consequent shallowness of parishioners, who are naturally induced to cultivate itching ears and cynical spirits.

"4. Loss of proper ministerial standing because of cheap salaries and cheap devices for drawing recruits and preventing desertions.

"5. Needless multiplication of buildings and salaried workers—pastors, sextons, and musicians.

"6. Excessive expenditure in many churches for these purposes—as also for organs, windows, and other decorations, because of the grinding pressure of rivalry.

"7. The use of unworthy methods to get money to 'run' the church under such conditions.

"8. The cramping of vision and sympathy in regard to needs and fruits of the Gospel among people out of sight.

"These evils are the chief causes of pessimism and mourning in

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the religious press and in ministerial associations. They vanish to a very considerable extent when the parish is not too small for normal existence and healthy growth."

The present conditions, he goes on to say, are "brought into more awful relief when placed alongside of the destitution among the larger part of the world's people." We read:

"The foreign missionaries plead for a material increase of their numbers. The Bombay Conference voted to appeal for a quadrupling of the force in India. Now consider these ten thousand men whom we could so well spare. If they were sent out as foreign missionaries every mission from the United States could have its force of ordained men multiplied not only by four, but by seven. Only about fourteen hundred such men are now in the service from our American churches. Just with our unneeded crumbs we could supply the missions beyond their fondest dreams. The money saved in the closing of the parasitic churches here would go far toward supporting the transferred ministers. Looked at from this point of view, the matter assumes colossal importance. The vision of waste on one side and emptiness on the other is stunning. One can not picture or characterize it fairly without laying himself open to the charge of fanaticism or lunacy. Enough men and money to supply the heathen world properly, with the chance to take Christ's yoke and learn of Him, are wasted, not only in war and rum and theaters, but in religion, in the management of the forces of the Church of God."

Mr. Conklin sees in our overchurched communities another argument in favor of church union.

## PETRIFYING INFLUENCE OF DOGMATIC THEOLOGY.

THAT religion involves the idea of a genuine revelation, something distinct from dogmatic theology, of which, indeed, it becomes the critic and corrector, is the contention of an anonymous writer in *The Quarterly Review* (London). He looks upon religion as innate in humanity, and revealing itself naturally with a sense of supramundane things, in relation to which the individual is to adjust himself in a harmonious attitude. While this religious sense and ethical rectitude are ever growing and advancing as the race advances, dogmatic theology is a petrifaction. Dogmatic theology has, however, made so many surrenders to the challenges of ever-widening knowledge that it has become discredited as unreal.

The writer assumes that "the divine which is immanent in man's spirit" serves the purpose of "an instinctive criterion or selective principle" in regard to various religious conceptions and beliefs, "as the appetite of an animal does in regard to its fitting dietary."

This "true and scientific theory of revelation" he contrasts with that erroneous notion which holds that the divine mind is as fully represented therein as the human man is in any human intellectual system. Thus:

"To take revelation as representing the divine mind in the same way as a philosophy or science represents the human mind; to view it as a miraculously communicated science, superseding and correcting the natural results of theological speculation, is the fundamental mistake of dogmatic theology. Yet like all widespread and persistent errors it is a very natural one, as natural as the belief in geocentricism."

The next step was to impose this dogmatic philosophy,—"a would-be science governed, not by a scientific, but by a prophetic criterion,"—to impose it as by authority upon the acceptance of mankind. "Faith is now an intellectual assent to this revealed theology as deriving directly from the divine intellect; it is no longer the adhesion of the whole man, heart, mind, and soul, to the divine spirit within." The effect of this was destructive of all that prophetic spirit which constitutes the religious principle of humanity. In this writer's words:

"One inevitable result of this intellectualizing and stereotyping of revelation was the sterilizing (due to other causes as well) of the sources of prophetic inspiration. Under the tyranny of a dominant classicism, art and poetry dry up; yet this at most is the tyranny of a fashion, not that of a divinely revealed immutable standard. To force prophetic or poetic vision to take certain shapes and forms under pain of anathema is to silence and quench that spirit the breath of whose life is freedom. Tried by such standard orthodoxy, the prophets who could not prophesy to order and rule were discarded as charlatans and impostors, and gradually their whole caste fell into discredit; nor was their function as agitators and reformers compatible with a conservative ecclesiastical institution such as that into which the primitive communities were being fast welded."

But this petrifaction of religious knowledge has never entirely succeeded, because it involved the petrifaction of the whole body of knowledge. Dogmatic theology has therefore been compelled constantly to shift its ground and reinterpret its scheme. Its efforts of repression have proved impossible. As this writer reminds us:

"As science marches forward heedless of anathemas, and, as the credit and authority of religion seem likely to be the only losers in the conflict, the next self-defensive artifice is that of accommodation and compromise, of reinterpretations and distinctions between the letter and substance of revelation—all resulting in an ungracious concession to pressure, whereby, under cover of mere comment and explanation, the substantial sense of the 'form of sound-words' is quietly transformed into something different.'"

The spiritual and religious life of the race has been too living, expansive, and progressive to suffer the process of petrifying theological truth to prevail. The advancing illuminativeness of ethical and religious ideas is always accompanied by an increasing depth and width of religious speculative ideas. Belief is always the correlative of conduct. To quote what he says of a man's practical life:

"Its belief is, as it were, its shadow, which grows and moves with its growth and movement; it is the index and register of the degree of correspondence between the soul and its supernatural environment; and of that environment it gives but an indirect, more or less symbolic presentment, capable of endless modification and adjustment. It is as tho we had to walk backward toward the light, and to guide our steps by the shadows cast in front of us by the objects behind us."

The result of imposing a belief is fatal to real spiritual life. Thus:

"For the exigencies of this ceaselessly developing life an unalterable creed, such as dogmatic theology dreams of, would be a strait-waistcoat, a Procrustean bed; every day it would become less helpful, and at last hurtful and fatal. The soul that is alive, and wants to live and grow, must have a congenial, intelligible idea of the world it would live in, and will therefore either adapt and interpret the current creeds to suit its requirements, or else break away from them altogether and make a home for itself."

The discrediting of dogmatic theology as "a spurious science," he continues, involves neither the denial nor the divorce of revelation and theology. He concludes as follows:

"Not only will the churches still retain all their functions as guardians of prophetic or revealed truth, and of a flexible unity of dogma analogous to the unity of rites and observances, but, liberated from all the entanglements of an indefensible claim to scientific inerrancy—a claim as obsolete as that to temporal or coercive jurisdiction—will recover their sorely compromised dignity and credit. Moreover, their doctrinal divisions, the bitterest fruit of the dogmatic fallacy, will cease to be regarded as differences of faith when the prophetic nature of dogmatic truth is more intelligently recognized."

THE Kaddish prayer which sixty rabbis recited in Cleveland in honor of the memory of John Hay on July 3, 1905, has been permanently adopted by the Synagogue both in this country and in Great Britain as a part of divine service on the Days of Judgment and Atonement, when, according to the teachings of the Jewish faith, the books of account are opened before the Lord. This fact is recorded in a memorial address from the Jews of America and Great Britain to Mrs. Clara Hay, with the comment that "Israel never fails to remember deeds of righteousneses and loving-kindness wrought in her behalf."

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## FOREIGN COMMENT.

### IS IT TOO LATE?

THE Czar's manifesto is commented on by the European press in a somewhat desponding tone, and his reluctant concessions to the political demands of his people are received with polite congratulation, tho between the lines may be read suspicion and distrust. Nicholas II., we are told, has deceived his people before. He is merely repeating the rôle of Reynard the Fox, and playing for an opportunity to strike down and cripple more completely poor, blundering Bruin, his people. Such is the almost universal verdict of French, English, and German journalists. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* speaks quite despairingly of the prospect, and says plainly that the new move has been too long delayed; that the people by oppression have had their nerves braced into defiant opposition. To quote:

"The constitution granted Monday comes too late. It has satisfied nobody except the most moderate element, which is devoid of any influence in the political evolution of Russia. The imperial manifesto has served as a signal for renewed conflicts.

"The delays and blunders of the Government and long and heartbreaking oppression have created a resolute army, which refuses to parley with its oppressors, scorns their terms, and demands nothing less than unconditional surrender.

"The inhabitants of St. Petersburg, whose political education is vastly more advanced than that of a great majority of the provincials, remain passively, if not actively, on the side of the revolutionists. The manifesto is regarded as an avowal of weakness and as an incitement to further agitation."

The writer goes on to say that Witte is thoroughly distrusted, however great a part he professes to be playing in the interests of the people. The manifesto has fallen flat, and has even aggravated the situation. As this authority states:

"We are thus face to face with a situation that is perhaps more serious than ever. The manifesto has fallen flat. It is doubtful whether even in happier times its execution by Count Witte, magnified into a sort of dictator of the heart, would, in view of the profound distrust which he has the misfortune to engender, meet general acceptance.

"In the present circumstances his task is doomed to failure. The apostles of optimism proclaim with unshaken confidence that the uproar will soon cause the Moderates to gain the upper hand. I can not share this hopeful view. The men who are directing the present movement have given only too ample evidence of their ability to carry out their purposes."

The newspapers of Berlin express satisfaction over the new constitution put forth by the Czar; but this they merely base on the hope that the concessions made by the autocracy to the people have not come too late. But there is in some journals a plain expression of doubt as to whether the interpretation of the Czar's procedure current in German official circles is not tinted with too roseate a hue. The news is taken at its face value by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which is said to voice the opinion of Buelow, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the official Government organ; but the Liberal press, as represented by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), the organ of Bebel's Social Democracy, see in the action of Nicholas II. the bankruptcy of the autocracy. They think that there is need of still further and more energetic agitation, in order that the promises of the Czar may be forced into fulfilment. The danger is that such promises turn out mere paper utterances, promissory notes, and no gold. It is perhaps natural that French journalists should look somewhat more hopefully upon the political vicissitudes of France's Muscovite ally. Yet the great papers of France can not disguise their feeling of doubt and foreboding. The *Temps* (Paris) warmly approves of the Czar's action, but qualifies its congratulations in the following terms:

"The manifesto is neither clear nor complete. All the acts of the Czar result from compulsion as exercised by the opposition. This destroys public confidence in their sincerity. The capitulation has come at a time when strikes and revolutionary uprisings prevail. It is to be hoped, however, that the promised concessions of the Czar will be made realities as soon as possible. For months the empire has suffered from mere promises. To-day its very existence is dependent on their being fulfilled."

While the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) hopes that the manifesto has not come too late to arrest the development of the revolution, it adds:

"The Czar's manifesto is based on general principles, mainly on that of liberty. The application of these principles can not fail to give to the Russian people that liberty of speech which has been of such benefit to the progress of occidental nations."

A despatch from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eclair* (Paris) dwells upon the profound dissatisfaction of the Labor party over the fact that the manifesto says nothing about an amnesty for political prisoners. A minority of the people may rejoice at the Czar's action, we are told, but others are furious at this omission. The amnesty has since then been granted. No newspapers are at present being published in the capitals of Russia, as the strike has emptied the printing-houses; but the European journals have received by telegraph the suggestions made to the Czar by Count Witte, who now "rules the tempest and controls the storm" at St. Petersburg, or at least professes to do so. On these suggestions the Czar based his manifesto. The chief points in what Witte modestly calls his "hints" are a remainder to his master that the Russians demand "legislation based on civil liberty," and in addition "equality before the law without distinction of race or religion." He adds: "These privileges ought to be bestowed immediately." He maintains that "Government ought not to interfere in the elections to the Douma" nor in "any way oppose its decisions unless these conflict with the greatness of Russia." He pleads for "uprightness and sincerity" in carrying out these suggestions, and "the abolition of repressive measures directed against proceedings which do not threaten openly the existence of society or the State." The general opinion of the correspondents of the foreign newspapers as well as of their editorial writers seems to be that Witte has no fixed program, but is trying to build a structure on the sandy foundation of autocratic and bureaucratic treachery and uncertainty. It was not long ago that the radical Russian paper, *Nashi Zhizhn* (St. Petersburg), wrote of him:

PEACE IN RUSSIA.
*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"For the past few years, during which S. J. Witte, for 'unforeseen reasons,' remained out of public life, people attributed all sorts of views and convictions to him. Sometimes he appeared as an ultrareactionist, sometimes as a representative of constitutionalism."

The *Européen* (Paris) adds that Witte has really no "fixed political program."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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U. Z. R. BOERRESEN,
Rear Admiral in the Norwegian Navy.

OLE HANSEN,
Commanding-General of the Norwegian Army.

A. A. LINDMAN,
Commanding the Swedish Navy.

L. H. TINGSTEN,
Commander-in-chief of the Swedish Army.

## SWEDISH AND NORSE COMMANDERS.

### A NEW EUROPEAN MONARCHY.

IT is with mingled feelings that Europe receives the tidings that Norway is not to be a republic, but a monarchy, and that Prince Carl (or Charles) of Denmark has accepted the crown which King Oscar had declined for any of his sons. The offer of the crown is conditioned only on the result of a popular referendum, which is confidently expected to be favorable. The *Vorwärts* (Berlin), the Social Democratic organ, evidently thinks not only that Norway has missed an opportunity, but that there was also a very strong Republican sentiment latent in the cities of Norway, which might have prevailed, had it been properly appealed to. Public gatherings of Republicans were held in many cities, we are told, and ought to have been held in more. This paper adds, however, that Björnsen had thrown his influence into the Royalistic scale and had spoken of a republic as "a dangerous experiment." The *Socialdemokraten* (Copenhagen) opposes the election of Prince Carl because of Swedish feelings toward Denmark, which might cause an interruption of trade relations. The *National Tidende* (Copenhagen) also shows a tendency to discourage the introduction of a Danish monarch into Norway. But the decision of the Danish Ministers was at last received as final and tho, says the correspondent of the London *Times*, the feelings of Sweden "approach hostility" toward Denmark, this state of things is sure to pass away.

"France was certainly astonished at the preference of Norway for a monarchy," says the *Temps* (Paris), "for in France the republican form of government seemed an evolution simple and rational, and the only final result which was sought and calculated upon by the revolution of June 7." The *Figaro* (Paris) gives an account in detail of the negotiations which preceded the final action of the Storthing. It says:

"Baron Wedel-Jarlsberg, ex-Minister of Sweden and Norway at Madrid, went at once to King Edward, at London, and proposed as future King of Denmark his son-in-law, Prince Carl of Denmark, husband of Princess Maud of England.

"His Britannic Majesty was pleased with the project, as was Queen Alexandra, and Baron Wedel-Jarlsberg quitted London perfectly satisfied with the results of his embassy. He at once repaired to Copenhagen in order to gain the assent of Christian IX., paternal grandfather of the Prince."

THE MAN WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN KING.

Prince Carl of Sweden, desired by the Norse for their monarch, but forbidden to accept their crown by his father who had just lost it.

*The Daily News* (London) says that the English Princess at first shrank from the responsibility of sharing a throne, but was overpersuaded by King Edward. To quote:

"If it be true that Princess Maud has sought to escape the crown of Norway she has shown a very sensible estimate of the bauble. If, also, she has put aside her objections and bowed to the will of her royal father, she will have the general sympathy. When Gibbon 'sighed like a lover and obeyed like a son' he behaved with very poor spirit. But this case is different. Princess Maud, in obeying, has—always assuming the truth of the story—not sacrificed the dictates of the heart, but has taken on her shoulders the burden of a duty. The throne of Norway will be no sinecure. The people are not only high-mettled, but they are essentially democratic, and they have made it clear that their sovereign is to have no likeness to the Teuton type, but is to be to them something in the nature of a permanent president of a republic."

The political position of the future King is thus outlined by the same newspaper:

"The King of Norway will be less a monarch than a hereditary president, and we may be sure that the Norwegians will remain the arbiters of their own policy. Prince Charles is not even a British Prince, and if his wife is daughter to our King it has to be remembered that her distaste for a throne was the one serious obstacle to the present arrangement. The Emperor William is himself far more closely related to the British royal house than is Prince Charles of Denmark. Yet it would hardly be insinuated that British intrigue raised the Hohenzollerns to Imperial rank. Great Britain's recent conduct may be open to misunderstanding, but this Norwegian question stands apart from the arena of suspicion."

The Danish Government looks to the fact that a Prince of the royal house had been selected as King of Denmark as a happy omen for the harmonious union of the three Scandinavian nations of the peninsula. Count Raben, Minister of Foreign Affairs in

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Denmark, is reported in the *Temps* (Paris) to have affirmed as much. The Count said:

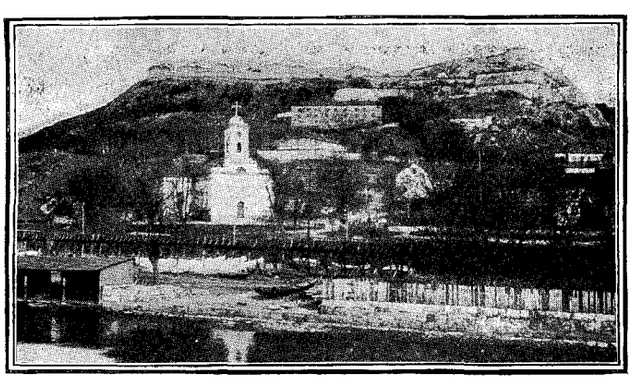
"We consider it the most important point of all that a spirit of concord, even of friendship, should unite the three Scandinavian countries, and if one of the princes of our royal family is to reign in Norway, we desire that the Swedish Government cherish toward us a temper of mind free from all suspicion and all animosity. Our present attitude in the matter is dictated by a sincere desire for this."

According to the *Liberté* (Paris), Prince Carl will take as King of Norway the name of Hakon IX.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE THREATENED STORM IN THE BALKANS.

THAT the storm-signal is being raised over the Balkan kingdoms and provinces, and that Greece is to be involved in the tempest, is the concurrent testimony of the whole European press. The different Balkan nationalities, we are told, are like the animals in that small managerie known as a "happy family," living in nominal harmony, but by blood and inheritance irreconcilable foes. The Rumanians, we learn, are Latins descended from the legionaries with which Trajan colonized a certain tract of Roman conquest. They are surrounded by those who sprang from the Dacians and kindred races who had become subjects of the Empire. News comes that these Rumanians have recently severed their diplomatic relations with Greece; the Greek Ministry at Bucharest and that of Rumania at Athens are now deserted, and the *Tribuna* (Rome) gives, in so many words, the following account of the quarrel:

Last May the Rumanians, locally known as Vlachs, were by the Sultan's irade given permission to have schools and churches in which their mother-tongue should be spoken. The Greeks residing among them were indignant and rioted, committing many acts of violence. The Ecumenical Patriarch declared war upon the Rumanians because the Greek language was rejected as a ritual tongue, raised the banner of Hellenism, and encouraged a crusade throughout Macedonia against the Vlachs and their independent congregations. In vain did the Rumanians protest and appeal for protection to the Greek authorities. Greek outrages reached their culmination when certain officers of the Greek army raised depredating bands, crossed the frontier under the eyes of the Greek authorities, and carried pillage and murder into Rumanian territory. In reply to frequent remonstrances, the Government at Athens accused the Rumanians of various offenses against the



FREDERIKSSTEN FORT.

The dispute over the demolition of this historic, picturesque and harmless fort, and others like it on the border between Norway and Sweden, threatened the success of the negotiations. It was finally agreed to leave the forts, but not to improve them.

Greeks. Their charges were five in number. Greek shops had been sacked and Greeks imprisoned by the Rumanians; the Greek flag had been publicly burnt; Greeks had been banished beyond the frontier without cause; the Greek journal, *Patris*, had been repressed at Bucharest and those connected with it banished; public meetings had been held and the Greek Government denounced.

The *Tribuna* considers that the Rumanians have real grievances, and that justice is on their side. This Italian journal, which, like the papers of Paris, naturally sympathizes with a sister nation of Latin stock, declares:

"It has to-day been admitted as an established fact that the Greeks are perverting the true state of the case. They make a serious mistake by putting in the same balance the trivial popular

NORWAY'S NEW KING, QUEEN, AND CROWN PRINCE.

Prince Carl of Denmark (whose assumption of the Norse crown only awaits the result of a referendum) with his wife and son.

demonstrations which took place in Rumania, and the bloody reprisals by which the Greeks crushed the Rumanian population of Macedonia before the eyes of all the foreign consuls.

"The Rumanian Government can not be called upon for indemnification and will yield no indemnity. Rumania will enter into no discussion concerning the expulsion of certain Greek journalists. In this act she was merely exercising the right which every sovereign State possesses to expel whomsoever she pleases from her territory."

The writer seems to think that unless some agreement be arrived at, nothing can prevent the final outbreak of war. Not even geographical considerations can prevent this. He says:

"The seriousness of this rupture is such that there is ample cause existing for a declaration of war, while the distance which separates the two kindgoms puts no material impossibility in the way of military operations."

Mr. N. P. Delyanni, Greek Minister in Paris, appears in the *Temps* (Paris) as stating his own view of the case. He adds nothing essential to the above summary of the *Tribuna's* account, and concludes in the following terms:

"If you ask me what the outcome will be, it would be difficult for me to give a precise answer. It is only certain that war will not and can not take place. But even without war, the two countries can do one another a great deal of injury. However much may result to the prejudice of Greece, we have nothing to regret, because our honor is at stake.

"All that I can say is that I hope for a vindication of justice. Our right is so clear that it can not possibly be overlooked in the long run at Bucharest. On the other hand, Rumania runs no slight risk, as a small and isolated Latin territory, surrounded by Slavs, in provoking the hostililty of a people to whom so many ties should bind her."

The Rumanian side of the question is stated in the *Revue Diplo-*

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*matique* (Paris) by Gen. C. Pilat, formerly of the Rumanian Army. He agrees with Mr. Delyanni that there will be no war, but he thinks that his countrymen have ample means of exacting proper treatment from Greece, in the form of "precise and formal assurances that for the future such disturbances shall cease, and that the nations of Macedonia shall be no more molested nor their rights trampled upon by the Hellenic Government," and he thus puts the case:

THE PERTURBED BALKANS.
Rumania can not sleep but under arms.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich.)

"The imprudence of the Greek Government in pushing matters to such an extreme as the rupture of relations, can not hurt Rumania. Our interests in Greece are few, while for a long time Greece has enjoyed great advantages from our country.

"They have most important commercial interests in Rumania. By special favor their religious communities have been established here for centuries. Numerous Greeks have grown rich in this country, and the just reprisals which the Rumanian Government intends to exercise will consist in a renunciation of the Rumano-Greek treaty of commerce, which is so advantageous to Greece. A discriminative tariff, an impost per capita on resident Greeks, and heavy harbor dues on their shipping will be more injurious to them than any measures they can take against either our people or our products."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GERMANY'S THREATS AND FRANCE'S UNREADINESS.

THAT Germany actually threatened to invade France two days before the dismissal of Foreign Minister Delcassé, and at the same time announced that the Commune would be proclaimed simultaneously in the four great cities of France, is the amazing statement of Louis Latapie in the *Liberté* (Paris). He denies the authenticity of the so-called Delcassé revelations. England did not promise to land an army in Schleswig-Holstein, he says, and to despatch her channel fleet to the North Sea. But this was adequately compensated for by the fact that Russia, in spite of her home and foreign complications, did absolutely pledge herself to institute a counter-movement on behalf of her ally by massing an army of 500,000 men on the eastern frontier of Germany. In the words of this writer:

"We deem it quite necessary to correct the impressions made by a legend, founded on the so-called bellicose designs of France, or of a political party, or at least of a certain minister. It is not we, unfortunately, who uttered threats in this case.

"Two days before the dismissal of Mr. Delcassé, a number of deputies, who had been thrown into a state of serious anxiety by the rumors of war, by private conversation with the ministers learned the following facts: The Emperor William was pressing the Government very hard. He had intimated to them that unless they yielded to his demands, his armies in twenty-four hours would invest Nancy, and four days later Chalons. He added that it had been arranged that at the same time the Commune would be proclaimed in the four principal cities of France. That was the method taken by Germany to consolidate peace. Undoubtedly she had sought a pretext for war the very day after the defeat of our allies in Manchuria. . . . . .

"It has not yet been proved that England seriously proposed to land a military contingent on our behalf on the German coast. But one thing we know, namely, that Russia, in spite of the difficulties in which she was entangled, had promised to despatch an army of 500,000 men to the frontier of Poland. Our alliance with the Czar's Government is purely defensive, and there was no question as to whether we were the aggressors. Our allies were ready to assist us. . . . . .

"The best proof that we had no wish to declare war, and the most painful proof to put forth, is the fact that we were not prepared to carry it on. This fact transpired at the height of the Morocco crisis through the admissions of certain members of the Government who wished to disarm the last opposition of Chauvinism. Not only did we desire peace, but we were even condemned and forced to desire it."

Why France was forced to desire peace is shown by her weakness in frontier defenses. The subject of frontier defense has been recently discussed by Mr. de Lanessan, ex-Minister of Marine, in the *Matin* (Paris), and he concludes that the frontier garrisons and fortifications of France lie quite at the mercy of the arms and artillery of Germany. He writes as follows:

"The first question of national defense which is presented to the mind of every Frenchman is this: Are the frontier garrisons of France strong and numerous enough to resist the first shock of an army suddenly marching upon the country? They are no such thing."

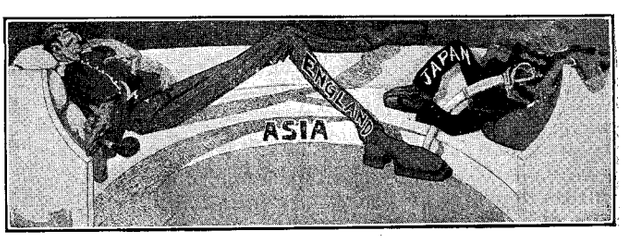
Mr. Lanessan points to the superiority of the German frontier troops, and passes on to declare that French fortresses are out of date and quite unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare. To quote:

"We are compelled to aver, first, that our frontier fortresses are in no condition to resist as they should the new artillery of Germany; secondly, that we ourselves have no such artillery; and lastly, that our frontier is quite insufficiently protected, either by the fortifications which we have raised, or by the troops which should be ready to rally for its protection against the violent and sudden attack to which France is exposed."

The position taken by Mr. Lanessan is strongly controverted, however, by Gen. H. Langlois, formerly member of the Higher Council of War, who writes in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) and says that the French guns and French gunners are in certain respects superior to their German rivals. Even French fortifications, he avers, are by no means inferior to those of German engineers. All that is necessary is that the Government should avoid the mistake made in the war which ended in the disasters of Sedan. To quote:

"To speak definitely, our fortresses and our artillery of high caliber have nothing to fear in comparison with the German fortifications and heavy artillery. Our field armament is at least as good as theirs and our gunners will be able to maintain for several years their superiority to the Germans in the handling and use of rapid-firing guns. Let us not be demoralized, then, by prophecies of disaster for which those who utter them have no ground. We have full confidence in the Government, of whom we demand above all things that it keep ready a colossal store of munitions of war, principally for our troops in the field. I insist upon this as a capital point.

"We must allow no one to indulge in perilous delusions, and beware of extending the spirit of despondency. It is our duty, as it is within our power, calmly and coolly to await the course of events without boastfulness, and yet without flinching."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.




A FAIR (?) DIVISION.
The Anglo-Japanese alliance as Europe sees it.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

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# BEST SHORT STORY OF THE MONTH.

## THE MASTER.

By EDWARD STRATTON HOLLOWAY.

IN "THE READER" FOR NOVEMBER.

The fiction in the November magazines shows a decided advance over last month. Among the stories that deserve special mention, "The Lieutenant's Messenger," by Eleanor Stuart, in *Scribner's*, takes high rank; and Elsie Singmaster writes an amusing skit in the same magazine on "The Lèse Majesté of Hans Heckendorn." *The Atlantic* has a fine study of the transformation of a "grafter" in Sewell Ford's "Seed to the Sower." Kipling gives us one of his characteristic flights of imagination, entitled "With the Night Mail," in *McClure's*, the subject being, appropriately enough, the voyage of an air-ship; and in the same magazine Basil King tells a stirring tale of the days of Louis Philippe and Louis Bonaparte, in "The Last Love Feast." Perhaps no funnier story has appeared during the month than Rex E. Beach's "The Moon, the Maid, and the Winged Shoes," in *Collier's* for October 14. "The One-Mile Club," by Adele Marie Shaw, in *Outing*, and "An Experiment in Poverty," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, in *The American Illustrated Magazine*, are also amusing. Such a vast number of short stories appear each month that it is of interest and importance to indicate to our readers which one is the best. An examination of the best weeklies and magazines seems to show that the following story deserves that distinction:

I.

FELIX wandered over the grounds of the Schloss.

He had often visited the intricate day haunts of the great white owl—something he did not do every day, because, tho she no longer resented his approach as when he had first discovered her, she became unquiet in the sleep Felix knew she needed for the night. He had ridden his pony along the banks of the Danube, had visited the kennels and played with the new puppies, and had sailed his wooden boats over the little cascade which fell into the lake. Yet he strolled along, switching the leg of his short trousers with a twig—and Felix sighed a little.

For the first time in his existence he had come to one of those periods which his elders know more often—the old amusements "did not bite."

He found himself to the westward of the Schloss, where the tall grass and bushes grew against an ancient wall. He seldom came to this spot, for somehow it had not seemed to present anything which added to his store of entertainment. Ennuied he threw himself down, gazing off over the beautiful hills of the Wiener Wald—this boy of French family—toward the towers and domes of Vienna, not many miles away. He rolled over and looked up at the wooden doorway set in the wall. He had never given it more than a passing glance. Now, more interested, he got upon his knees and probed with his stick the rusty keyhole. Then he rose and looked through. He could see nothing but green, and beyond that the wall and windows of the western wing of the Schloss.

"A garden! That's queer. I have never been in there."

He was filled with the ardor of discovery. He gazed about; there were no trees to climb and from which he might look over. Undaunted he followed the wall along. Here and there age had dislodged a stone. Ah! Here behind this clump of bushes the afternoon sun glanced through. He got down on hands and knees. The stones were loose, some had fallen away. Quietly he began to work—prying, pushing, removing stones. One, jagged and projecting, gave him endless work, but by this time Felix was thoroughly enjoying himself.

Finally it was out of the way, and, lying prostrate, he squirmed through.

A great hedge of box, cut into uncanny shapes, blocked his prospect, but he edged along between it and the wall till he came to an opening.

There he stood silent.

Near him, upon a broad seat, rested an old man. About him, upon the bench and the sward, lay innumerable sheets of music. One, with a few notes jotted upon it, lay unheeded on his knee.

In his face was something familiar. Felix wondered. Now he had it. Long ago, at intervals, this man had sat at their table in the great dining-hall, and Felix recalled that upon those occasions there had been an added pomp. All the candles in their sconces along the walls had been lighted, the conservatories had been robbed of the choicest flowers. The guests—for there were always many—had paid to this man their deepest respect. Felix knew, for, after his dinner in the quiet nursery, had he not stolen to a little balcony at the end of the hall and there observed all the doings?

Once even his father had led him in and presented him as his son; and the man, not so white-haired then as now, had taken him by the hand and hoped that when in the days to come *he* should be master of these great estates, like his father, he, too, would love the Arts. "The Arts!" He had wondered. What could be those things—the arts? And, childlike, for days he had puzzled over those words, unwilling to show his ignorance by asking. Now he thought he knew; doubtless all those sheets of music must have something to do with them.

The man raised his eyes and they encountered Felix.

"How do you do, Cyril?" he asked gravely. "Come and speak to me."

"Cyril!" The boy hung back.

"I am glad to see you again," he added; "won't you come?"

The boy stepped forward, embarrassed.

"Felix, M'sieur; my name is Felix."

"Felix"—wonderingly. "Yes, to be sure. Cyril would be a man now." He passed his hand across his forehead. "Thank God, my memory has always been good, but—but I fear it is failing me a little sometimes now. It doesn't matter. Come, sit down."

He swept the music off on the grass, and his smile was so winning that Felix came.

"Have you written all that music to-day, M'sieur?" he asked curiously.

"Yes—no. I think not. Really time matters so little here I hardly know. No, assuredly not. This is the first part of a great symphony."

Felix wrinkled his brows. He felt that the arts were still too much for him. He changed the subject. "I think the robins here are the biggest I have seen," said Felix.

"Yes," the old man answered delightedly. "Do you know, I feed them every day! Sit perfectly quiet and they won't mind you. They know me—well." He ran his hand into the pocket of his coat and scattered crumbs about him, flicking a few from the immaculate lace at his wrists. "Now!"

The birds circled about, even at their very feet, and, before he knew

it, in his enthusiasm as he watched them, Felix's elbow was on the old man's knee.

"That one," he whispered to the boy, "I call Elsa, and that one Annette, and that big fellow there, I call him Ludwig."

Felix's eyes asked why.

"Because they were the names of the great singers in my opera, and I love to remember them. They sang more sweetly than the birds. There, now they have gone. I suppose you have great times in this beautiful old Schloss."

"Yes—sometimes; when my cousins come. But I may not play much with the peasants—and sometimes I get lonely."

"But you have father and mother, have you not?"

The boy looked up strangely. "Why, yes; *mon père*, he owns this Schloss. We have lived here ever since we came from Paris. You know them, don't you?"

"I think so. Why, yes, to be sure. Your father, my dear Antoine, came to see me this morning. He often does. You love him, don't you?"

"Very much"—a little wistfully. "But he is always so busy that he hasn't much time for little boys; and my mother—she is the dearest mother—but there are always so many guests."

"Well, you must come and see me, will you? Come to-morrow afternoon."

"May I?" asked Felix. "I shall be sure to come. And—may I help feed the robins to-morrow?"

"Yes." The old man smiled.

II

Felix ate his dinner hurriedly and slipped away from the servants to his own favorite nook on the stairs of the east wing.

Here, on the wide window-seat above the landing, he could ensconce himself in the corner behind the heavy curtain, with the voices or the music coming up to him as company, yet not near enough to disturb.

He sat gazing through the diamond-shaped panes at the wide Danube flowing between the vineyards on the hills. The glow from the west cast lights of pearl and pink upon the fleecy clouds, and all was peace. Yes, out there all was peace, but here—Felix still throbbed with excitement.

He had found a new friend, mysterious, very strange, and secret. And

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he was to see him again! He could hardly wait for the morrow—and the many morrows which were to follow.

But how was it he had never known of his presence? And then things began to come back to Felix. He had met Henri in the corridor once or twice with a tray of food, and Henri had made evasive answers to his questions. Sometimes he had seen a strange servant in the house, and often he had wondered at the faint sound of far distant music.

And then the sense of guilt at having found out something he had not been intended to know—the sense which had all along been slumbering in Felix's heart—awoke. His face flushed hotly in the dusk. The battle began. Yes, he would go and tell his mother. He slipped from his seat to the floor—and stopped. Perhaps he would be forbidden to see his new friend again. For moments he stood there, the voices, the quiet laughter, coming up to him. Then, with a sigh, he climbed back to his nook.

III

The next afternoon, with much assumption of indifference, Felix strolled away. Once out of sight behind the wall he sped quickly to the breach he had made and wriggled through.

A heavy hand caught his collar and dragged him to his feet.

"What are you doing here? Oh, I beg your pardon; it's Master Felix." The strange servant stooped and brushed off the boy's clothes. "But, what *are* you doing here?"

"I came for a visit." Felix answered with dignity.

The man grinned and glanced at the hole in the wall.

Felix flushed hotly.

"Does M'sieur le Comte know of your visit?"

The answer was scarcely audible. "No."

"Oh, well; I daresay it doesn't matter. The Master—Herr von Starhemberg—is over there. He doesn't seem well to-day. Have you been here before?"

"Yesterday. He—" Felix had been about to say "He called me Cyril," but, puzzled though he was, he would not even indirectly ask questions of a servant about his master.

"I am his valet. Conrad you may call me. He hears our voices. Will you go over?"

"In a moment. Conrad, do not tell any one I was here. I will tell, myself."

The valet bowed.

Felix still held back. The old man's head was raised as if voices came to him, but yet as if he did not hear. His tall figure was shrunken in dejection.

"Speak to him," said Conrad. "Perhaps it will do him good to rouse him."

"You have no music to-day," Felix said timidly.

The old man threw himself to his feet. "Who dares reproach me! When God himself has taken away the inspiration, when my faculties are going—who dares!"

He dropped upon the seat, moaning, his head between his hands.

Terrified, Felix drew back. He murmured chokingly, "I—am sorry."

The man's hands dropped. He looked up.

"A child," he said wonderingly. "God forgive me! Who are you, my son?"

Felix was afraid to stay—feared to stir.

"I—was here yesterday."

"Yesterday—there have been so many yesterdays." He drew his hand across his eyes; then closed them.

Felix shrank away.

IV

A few minutes later he was pounding his fists at the entrance to his mother's apartments.

"Go away!" came through the door half opened in reply. "I am doing Madame's coiffure." It was Annette—and Annette was Felix's gorgon.

But now the boy pushed his way in and stood defiant. "She is my mother, and I want to see her."

"She can't see you now."

"She will see me"—there was a catch in the boy's voice—"when I want her."

"What is it, Felix?" A gentle voice came from the inner room.

Felix rushed in and threw himself, sobbing, against his mother's knee.

Her white hand went lovingly over his tangled hair until the sobs grew fainter. Then, with an arm about his shoulders, "Tell me, Felix."

And the boy poured out his soul.

"Yes, you were wrong not to tell me last night, Felix. It is the first time you have kept anything from us." She sighed; that first time is the saddest to a mother's heart. "But you have come to me now, and you are sorry. Let me tell you about—him. He has written the most beautiful, the greatest music of any one alive now. He loved us and we were honored that he did. But he has had great trouble. And then, Felix, do you understand? His mind began to give way. He could not remember. He called you Cyril. Cyril was his little grandson." The boy was listening with open eyes. "That is an English name and his mother was English. On their way back to England one dark, foggy night the steamer was run into by another ship. Cyril and his father and mother were drowned. Then there were other things—which you would not understand.

"He used to wander over the country, not knowing where he was. They wanted to put him in a place called an asylum, but we loved him and brought him here. We have to lock the doors and keep the garden closed or he would wander away. You were too young to understand, and so we have never told you."

"I am—sorry, mother, that I went in."

"I know you are, Felix. The saddest part of all this is that in a few week, on his sixtieth birthday—he is not nearly so old as he seems, you see—there is to be a great concert in Vienna given in his honor, where nothing but his own music will be played—and he does not know and could not understand. You may see him again when you wish. He only acted so strangely to-day because he can write no more beautiful music. Your father or I see him nearly every morning. You need never be afraid. Conrad will let you in."

She bent and kissed the boy.

V

But Felix did not go again. He wandered about—a little disconsolately sometimes—and often went softly to the crevice in the wall. But he did not go in. It was not fear—it was something more like awe at the mystery, the sorrow, the strangeness.

Then one day Conrad came to him.

"He is asking for you—'the boy who was here and who was to come back.' Sometimes he calls you Cyril, and then sometimes he searches his mind for another name till I ask him 'Felix?' and he says quickly, 'Yes, Felix.' He has been waiting day after day."

Felix's heart smote him and he went at once.

The music lay scattered about again now and the old man looked up and smiled.

"I am tired of writing"—he brushed the ruled sheets from his knee. "I am glad you came. Do you know music?"

"Oh, yes, a little only. I am learning the violin." The boy's finger followed the treble notes on the page nearest him and unconsciously he began to hum the notes in a clear, sweet voice.

The Master looked. "You know a great deal! Many would be glad to read so easily as that. When I have finished my symphony I, myself, will teach you. Suppose you come up to my room and I will play for you now—but on the piano to-day."

Felix's eyes glistened. "I should like that. My mother plays beautifully. I sit upon my window-seat and listen."

"Your window-seat?" The tall but bowed figure and the agile child moved along the walk together.

"Yes, at the head of the first flight. I like it there; the sky and the river are so beautiful, and the music ripples just like the sound of the river when you are at the edge and keep very still."

The old man's eyes bent down upon the boy. "I think you will be a great artist some day," he said.

"Me?" asked Felix wonderingly.

"Yes." Suddenly the man stopped and looked piercingly at the boy "You have made me think of something—to write. Come, come quickly."

They hastened to the music-room, the Master's hands upon the keys before he took his seat. There were a few beautiful chords, then silence. Then began a strange movement which held Felix still. He saw the Master had forgotten him. He climbed into a great, cushioned chair. With a sort of fascination he watched the beautifully kept, slender, white fingers as they dwelt upon or swept over the keys; then he forgot all but the music.

Felix saw that he was composing as he went along. There were breaks—renewals—then silence.

From the chair came an eager voice: "Will they play all that beautiful music at your concert?"

The old man started. "Oh, it is you. What concert, my boy?"

Felix bit his lip. "What was it mother said?" he asked himself. "That he didn't know—couldn't understand.' But he *can* understand to-day.

"I told my mother I had been to visit you," he said. "There is to be a great concert over in Vienna on your birthday and the orchestra will play all your music. Will they play those things you have played for me?"

The man was on his feet moving about in tense excitement, but quietly. Felix did not notice.

"No, they will play the old things, which are not worthy of me; 'The Saturnalia'," he groaned, "which I wrote when I was ill. Now I am well again. Felix!" There was a strange vibration in his voice.

"Yes!"

(*Continued on page* 713.)

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## THE MASTER.

(*Continued from page 712.*)

"When is my birthday?"

Felix gazed in wonder. Birthdays meant so much to Felix.

"Here, I can find it in this book." He turned the pages rapidly. "The twenty-first of October. What is it now?"

"I don't know, exactly. But the first of September was one day last week."

"Six weeks. It can be done! Leave me now, Felix, and come to-morrow—every day—and say nothing about the concert"—he laid his hand impressively on Felix's shoulder—"say nothing about the concert."

VI

Each day when Felix came he found his friend furiously at work—sheet after sheet dashed off with incredible swiftness, then a pause; start after fruitless start, beads of perspiration standing out upon the old man's forehead, then again inspiration and progress.

On the first day Felix, fearing to interrupt, tip-toed away; but the Master called and slipped an arm about the boy.

"It *is* dull for you," he smiled, "but I like to have you here and it won't be long. Don't be afraid of playing all you like; you won't disturb me. By the way, will you feed the robins, Felix? I'm afraid I've neglected the poor things."

So thereafter it was Felix who fed the robins, and he played about to his heart's content while the old man wrote. Sometimes it would be at the keys, but more often it was in the garden, for he loved it there and each was alike to him; for music was in his soul.

But the Master had grown thinner and thinner till even the boy's eyes saw. One day, with closed eyes, he lay back upon his seat, the black clothes and velvet cap adding to his pallor. Felix came close and rested his head against the old man's shoulder.

"Do not write any more to-day," he pleaded.

The great, luminous eyes unclosed.

"Felix," he said, "the work is done—and it is good. My mind has been clearer and I have been able to do it. Do you know what 'Felix' means?"

"No," the boy answered wonderingly.

"It means 'happy.' And I have been happy doing this with you here. This is the greatest work I have ever done. You remember the first day you came? I had begun something—and, like all the rest, it wouldn't do. Then do you remember the time I said I would play for you? Something came to me. I wanted to write what would tell to me a boy's life—*your* life, Felix; and what it will be when you become a man, with a man's sorrows, but a man's joys, too—and his art and passion. You don't understand now, but you will some day, and for that day and because the music is all yours, I have named it after you—'The Felician Symphony' I call it."

"After me?" The boy's eyes were wide with wonder.

"Yes, and now listen. You remember the concert—it is but three weeks now till then—and this must be played that night. My old friend Bergstrasser always leads the orchestra. I will make the music up into a package and Conrad shall take it to the post."

"May I go with him—and carry it?"

"Yes."

And it was with awe that Felix carried the mysterious package with its great red seals.

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VII

There was daily going for Conrad to the post—for, with the secrecy of those of impaired mind, the Master had arranged that the reply should come not to the Schloss, but in his own name.

And each day Felix met Conrad on the road and came back with downcast face.

Meanwhile in an ill-suppressed fever of suspense the Master waited—sometimes talking jubilantly to Felix of the glory of this last work which belonged to them both; sometimes distrusting his waning powers, walking with great strides in an agony of apprehension; often sunk upon a bench in the apathy of weariness.

One day—the first in a long time now—as the boy lay along the bench with his head upon the old man's knee, he again called him "Cyril."

Felix looked up timidly. "Mamma told me how Cyril died. Don't you think perhaps I could be a little like Cyril to you?"

The man's voice shook.

"You are more to me, Felix, than even my own grandchild was. Will you call me as he used to do?"

"*Grand-pere?*" asked the boy, shyly.

"Yes."

The boy leaped up, and kissed the wrinkled cheek.

VIII

So the days passed and on one of them Felix rushed along the path with a letter. The old man's fingers, trembling, broke the seal.

He sank back with a happy smile.

"Yes, Felix; all is well."

Then he read to him how the leader had found the music good, far above all he had done before; how busily his orchestra was engaged upon it, and how—as the Master had desired—he had pledged them to secrecy, so that upon the night of the great event it would come to the audience as a great surprise.

Felix clapped his hands, while the robins, hopping about for their daily meal, flew away in anxious disturbance.

IX

Felix was going to the concert! He had begged, and his father at last had consented.

Many friends were there from Paris, and all were going together the few miles to the city in traveling-carriages from the Schloss. Among them there would be room for Felix, and Henri would look after him.

When the evening came Felix climbed into the old man's arms.

"*Grand-pere,*" he said, "I don't want to leave you, but I wish to see with my own eyes; so that when I come home I may tell you all about it—how the people listened quietly, and then, when the music stopped, how they clapped their hands. I will run from the carriage directly here. Now I must go."

Full of excitement, Felix danced impatiently in the dusk of the *porte cochere*. The ladies in their beautiful gowns, chatting and laughing gaily with the men, were helped into the carriages as they drove up. "Not yet, not yet," said Henri. "The guests first, then we will go."

At last the moment came. The preceding carriages were well down the avenue of lindens. Scarcely waiting for the vehicle to stop, Felix plunged in and, with a word of caution, Henri took his seat with the driver, and the carriage sped away.

Felix shrank timidly back upon his seat. Opposite sat a muffled figure.


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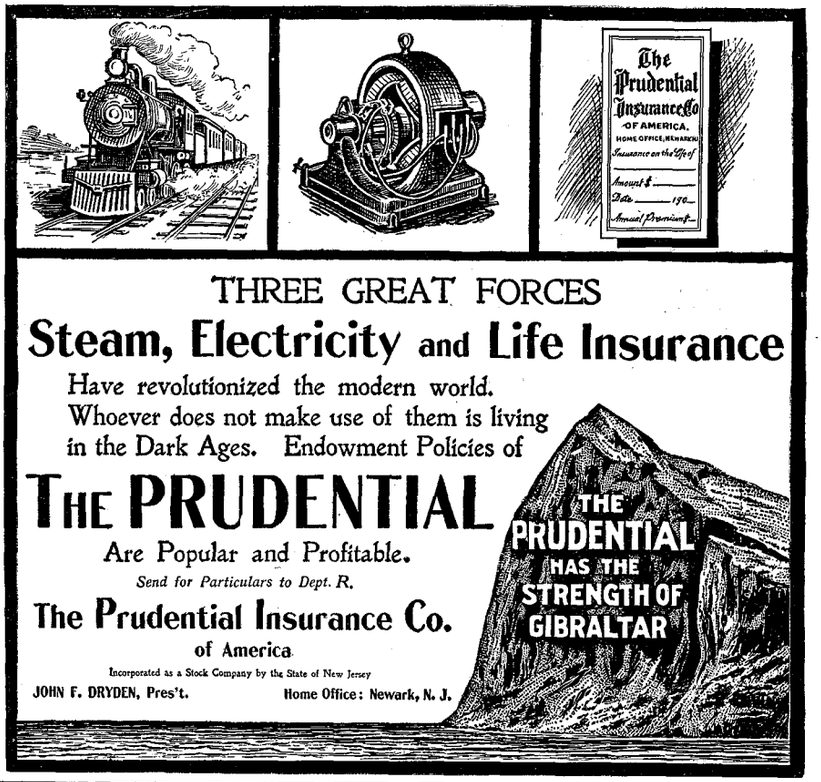


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"Felix!" it said.

The boy threw himself across the carriage into the old man's arms.

"I came, too, Felix; how, it doesn't matter."

The boy was troubled.

"*Should* you have come, *grand-pere?*"

The Master scarcely heard. "The scream of the violins! the sobbing of the 'cellos! the throb of the drums! I shall hear them again!"

X

The great building was filled. Two boxes held the guests from the Schloss.

Felix hung back from the glare of the lights. The old man touched him on the shoulder. "Call your father, Felix." He came.

"Herr von Starhemberg!" Reproach and yet pleasure filled the Count's voice as he grasped his hand. "I wanted you here, yet I feared for your health"—anxiously.

"Say nothing, my dear Antoine. If you can, get Felix and me quiet seats here outside the boxes." It was done.

Felix could scarcely control his excitement at the tuning of the instruments. The old man's eyes blazed.

The house itself was a buzz of expectation. Secrets may not be perfectly kept where their owners are many, and, tho nothing definite was known, rumors of a surprise were rife. Herr Bergstrasser, the conductor, as he came in from the wing, was greeted with a storm of applause. Bowing, he did not step upon the platform, but faced the audience. It became silent.

"The programs in your hands, it gives me pleasure to announce, will not be carried out. To-night, for the first time, will be played a new symphony by Herr von Starhemberg—one so original that, but for the illness we all so much regret, I should have hastened to consult the Master as to his own interpretation of some portions of the score. Nevertheless I think you will all agree that it is the noblest work he yet has given us. He has found his inspiration in the present and future life of a boy, who, as he himself writes me, is more to him than all—and after him he has named it—'The Felician Symphony.'"

The first chords, peaceful, yet penetrating, swelled forth, soon to be followed by a movement individual and emotional. The critics, wondering, looked at each other. Here indeed was something new.

The interest was sustained, grew. The succeeding numbers deepened the great impression.

As the conductor stepped upon his platform for the last part the audience bent forward, intent. Felix looked up at the Master and their eyes met; this would be the crown of what had gone before. Here was depicted the contest, the crisis of man's life—and what would follow?

And here showed the Master's genius. Even the face of the child at his side grew troubled. Should such things come to him? The old man saw. He took the boy's hand in his own—smiled encouragement. "Wait, Felix. Wait."

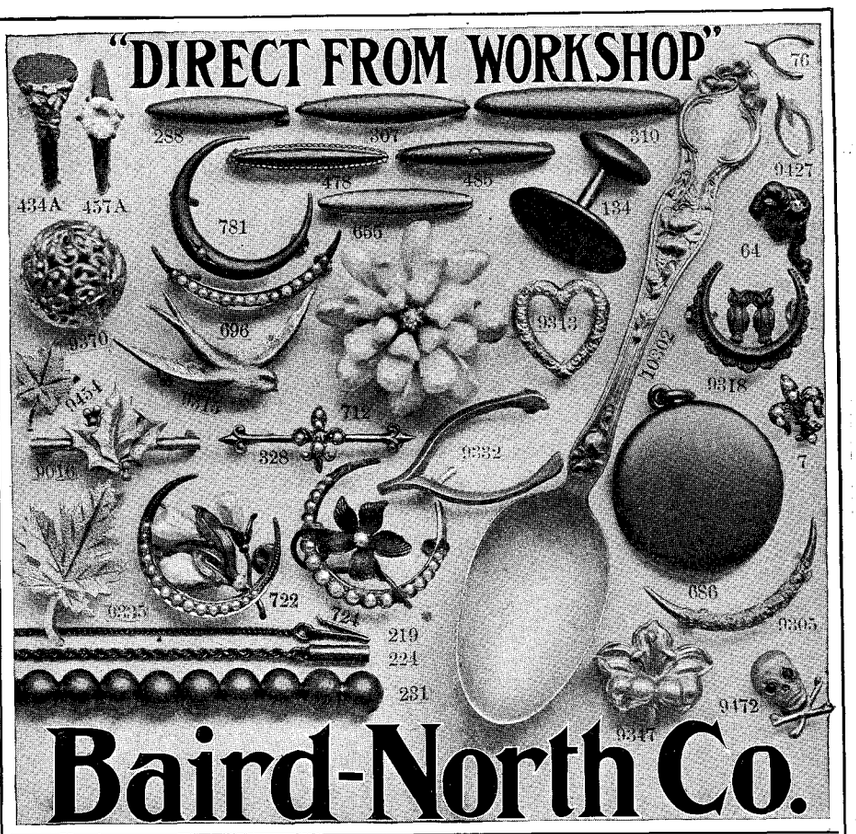
As he spoke came the change in the music. At the first bar he leaned back, content.

At the second he started, appalled. His old friend had failed to grasp his meaning, his interpretation of the score. All was wrong—a chaos!

Seizing Felix by the hand he dashed with him down the passage to the stage; blinded, deaf to all but the ruin of his work, agony was on his face.

Across the stage he plunged, seized the conductor by the arm. The baton dropped; with a crash the music ceased.

The conductor wheeled. "Starhemberg!" And then went up the cry: "The Master, Star-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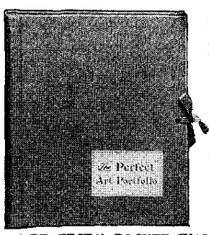


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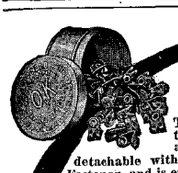

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hemberg!" The conductor threw his arm about the old man's shoulders, drew him to the platform, thrust the baton into his hand.

With lucid, inspired words to the orchestra the Master made clear the interpretation, the tempo, the treatment. As he raised his hand every voice was hushed. Felix stood in the wing breathless.

Again came the last movements of trouble, of terror; and then the change. With the full power of the orchestra—resolving all the discords, the tumult of man's struggle, of man's life—rose a mighty harmony, confident, triumphant, sublime.

The people were on their feet with wild applause, with cheers.

But, unheeding, the Master sprang to the wing and by the hand he led forth a child.

Then they knew. And not only for the Master, but for the boy, rose the cry: "Starhemberg. Felix. Starhemberg. Felix. Bravo! Bravo!"

In the carriage the old man clapped Felix on the shoulder.

"My boy! We shall live a thousand years—to write. And you—we shall see! Aye, Felix, we *shall* see."

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Successful Men of To-day."—Wilbur F. Crafts. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.)

"The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer."—Frank H. Vizetelly. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $0.75.)

"The Story of the Champions of the Round Table."—Howard Pyle. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Chatterbox for 1905." (Dana Estes & Co., $1.25.)

"The Voyage of the Discovery."—Capt. Robert F. Scott. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 2 vols., $10.)

"Our Neighbors."—Charles Dana Gibson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $4.20 net.)

"Maud."—Alfred Tennyson. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.60.)

"Old Lim Jucklin."—Opie Read. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"My Lady's Slipper."—Cyrus Townsend Brady.—(Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Vivien."—W. B. Maxwell. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Old-Fashioned Flowers."—Maurice Maeterlinck. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.20 net.)

"The Deluge."—David Graham Phillips. (Bobbs, Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The Great Word." — Hamilton Wright Mabie. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1 net.)

"Life and Religion: An Aftermath from the Writings of the Right Honorable Professor."—Max Müller's Wife. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Twisted Eglantine." — H. B. Marriott Watson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Mystery of June 13." — Melvin L. Severy. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Sons o' Men."—G. B. Lancaster. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Man from Red-Keg." — Eugene Thwing. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Making the Most of Ourselves." — Calvin Dill Wilson. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"The Promise of Life."—Herbert Myrick. (Orange Judd Company.)

"Humpty Dumpty."—Anna Alice Chapin. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.40 net.)

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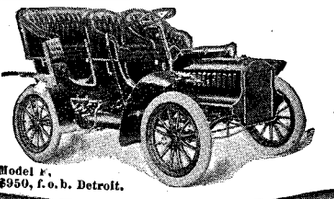

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"The Evolution of a Great Literature."—Newton Mann. (James West Company, Boston, $1.50.)

"William Watson's Poems." (John Lane Company, 2 vols.)

"A Martineau Year-Book." (James West Company, $0.75.)

"Advanced Civics."—S. E. Forman, Ph.D. (Century Company.)

"Trade Unionism and Labor Problems."—John R. Commons. (Ginn & Co.)

"Colonial Stories." — Retold from St. Nicholas. (Century Company, $0.65 net.)

"Ode to My Pipe."—Emery Davis Potter. (Franklin Printing Company, Toledo.)

"A Memoir of the First Treasurer of the United States."—Rev. M. R. Minnich. (Published by author, 18 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.)

"Revolutionary Stories Retold from St. Nicholas." (Century Company, $0.65 net.)

"Our Holidays Retold from St. Nicholas." (Century Company, $0.65 net.)

"Civil-War Stories Retold from St. Nicholas." (Century Company, $0.65.)

"The Wood Fire in No. 3."—F. Hopkinson Smith. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Wizards of Ryetown."—A. C. Smedley and L. A. Talbot. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"The Professor's Legacy."—Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Bible History."—Pastor X. Keonig. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1 net.)

"The Pang-Yanger."—Elma A. Travis. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Yolanda." — Charles Major. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Problems of Philosophy."—Harald Höffding. (Macmillan Company, $1.20 net.)

"I. N. R. I.: A Prisoner's Story of the Cross."—Peter Rosegger. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Mark Hanna." — With introduction by Joe M. Chapple. (The Chapple Publishing Company, Ltd.)

"The Story of Noah's Ark." — E. Boyd Smith. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.)

"Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution." (Government Printing-House.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### Sir Henry Irving.

BY VIRNA SHEARD.

"Thou trumpet made for Shakespeare's lips to blow!"

No more for thee the music and the lights,
  Thy magic may no more win smile nor frown;
For thee, O dear interpreter of dreams,
  The curtain hath rung down.

No more the sea of faces, turned to thine,
  Swayed by impassioned word and breathless pause;
No more the triumph of thine art—no more
  The thunder of applause.

No more for thee the maddening, mystic bells,
  The haunted horror—and the falling snow;
No more of Shylock's fury, and no more
  The Prince of Denmark's woe.

Not once again the fret of heart and soul,
  The loneliness and passion of King Lear;
No more bewilderment and broken words
  Of wild despair and fear.

And never wilt thou conjure from the past
  The dread and bitter field of Waterloo;
Thy trembling hands will never pluck again
  Its roses or its rue.

Thou art no longer player to the Court;
  No longer red-robed Cardinal or King;
To-day thou art thyself—the Well-Beloved—
  Bereft of crown and ring.

Thy feet have found the path that Shakespeare found,
  Life's lonely exit of such far renown;
For thee, O dear interpreter of dreams,
  The curtain hath rung down.

—*From The Canadian Magazine* (Nov.).


**Special Thanksgiving Offer!** What could furnish a more delightful sequel to the Thanksgiving dinner than fascinating musical selections from this princely entertainer? What could give your guests more genuine pleasure? It is ever ready to entertain and charm at your instant wish. It affords a rich variety of the choicest, sweetest music, ranging all the way from a popular air to a classic symphony. It is a storehouse of pleasure for the long winter evenings. It is a beautiful addition to the furnishings of your home. **Only 20 Boxes Left!**

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Several months ago we offered LITERARY DIGEST readers a limited number of high-grade music boxes which were placed in our stock through an adjustment of a wholesale order. These boxes **formerly sold at $75**, but we offered the remaining boxes at the special price of **$41 each**, guaranteeing satisfaction and enabling the purchasers to pay for them on easy little payments. ☞ **All were quickly sold out.** Many orders had to be declined. So many DIGEST readers were deprived of this opportunity to secure a high-grade music box at half-price that we yielded to requests for a renewal of the offer, and manufactured 50 boxes identical in make and price with the ones first offered. ☞ **All but twenty of this second lot have been purchased**, and in every case have given delighted satisfaction. This final announcement will dispose of the remaining boxes. If you want one prompt action is necessary. We guarantee satisfaction.

## SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—ONLY 20 BOXES

### Full and Splendid Equipment

The box is equipped with **three** 6-tune cylinders (the regular price of which is $6 each), giving eighteen tunes in all. The cylinders are 7½ inches long. The handsome oak or mahogany, hand-carved case is 23 inches long, 13½ inches wide, and 11 inches deep. It is a big, handsome music box.

### Exquisite Hand-Carved Case

The box is furnished in a rich and elegant hand-carved full solid mahogany or oak case (with drawer for cylinders), giving it a singularly chaste and sumptuous appearance. It forms a beautiful addition to the home furnishings, and will please the most particular lover of the tasteful.

**It includes all the latest perfections, such as tune indicator, large cylinders, tune skipper, indicator, etc., etc. Any number of cylinders may be added. Its tone is wonderfully brilliant, rich and characterful, full of melody and musical charm.**

## A Genuine Jacot Swiss Interchangeable Cylinder

# MUSIC BOX

*This splendid Box is made by the Oldest Music Box House in the United States. Awarded Gold Medal at the St. Louis Exposition.*

## A FEW WORDS OF SUGGESTION

**To Those Who Enjoy Choice Music Whether They Can Play or Not Play**

Every music lover, whether able to play a musical instrument or not, may listen at any time to the sweetest tunes from this splendid little instrument. It reproduces the choicest selections with such *delicate expression*, such *rich harmony*, and such *perfect modulation* as to entertain and delight the most refined and critical tastes. It enables you to enjoy an almost unlimited variety of music; it is always ready to play for you; it never gets tired, it will last for years upon years, and it is far more inexpensive than many other musical instruments. It is moreover a beautiful addition to the furnishings of the home.

## A Few of the Superior Features of this Superior Box

**WORKMANSHIP**—Every feature of the workmanship of this box and the materials used in its construction is of the highest obtainable quality. We are the oldest music box makers in this country, and we devote minute care to every detail of construction.

**SAFETY CHECK**—This valuable appliance prevents any damage to the box in case its mechanism gives way.

**TUNE INDICATOR**—This is a dial with figures corresponding to those on the program card, and a hand controlled by the motion of the cylinder, and pointing to the number of the tune playing.

**TUNE SKIPPER**—By means of this mechanism the cylinder can be set at once on any desired tune.

## REMEMBER, ONLY 20 BOXES AT THIS REDUCTION

**You Take No Risk. We Guarantee Satisfaction. Only $1 Down Brings a Box to Your Home for Examination**

We are so confident of the pleasing qualities of these boxes that we offer them to LITERARY DIGEST readers on the most liberal terms, placing the 20 boxes within easy reach of every reader of this magazine. You take no risk in accepting this special offer. Sign and mail the coupon to-day with $1. Upon receipt we will send you one of the 20 boxes securely boxed, express or F. O. B. New York. If the box is satisfactory pay us the balance in eight monthly instalments of $5 each. If not satisfactory hold subject to our order.

**Special Coupon Good for One of the 20 Boxes**

**Jacot Music Box Co., 39 Union Square, New York**

GENTLEMEN: I accept your special offer of a Jacot Interchangeable Cylinder Music Box, formerly $75; special price to 20 LITERARY DIGEST readers, $41. I enclose herewith $1, upon receipt of which you are to send me the box, F. O. B. N. Y. I agree to pay the balance of the price in 8 monthly instalments of $5 each. It is understood that you guarantee satisfaction, and that if the box proves unsatisfactory, I may hold the same subject to your order and you will refund whatever I have paid on the box. It is also agreed that the box remains your property until entirely paid for.

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*Send for catalogue of Stella and Mira Music Boxes*

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### The Sleeper.

BY THEODORE ROBERTS.

*Off Vincent, eighty fathoms deep,*
*With roofs of coral and pale shell,*
*Lies Neptune's City, wherein sleep*
*The weary sailors; wherein dwell*
*The weavers of the deep-sea spell.*

Fair sisters, you have lured them far.
(And at the last Death shared the prize.)
From eager wave and ruddy star
Your love has closed their valiant eyes.
Now wake them with your witcheries!

Ah! fairest, of the silver breast,
Spill your rich tresses o'er his face.
But he who sailed the East and West,
Glad and undaunted in the race,
Heeds nothing of your tender grace.

Ah! fairest, of the arms of pearl,
What trick is this the fates have played?
To bring the lover to the girl
By mile on mile, all unafraid
And venturous and undismayed,

Only to lay him, sightless, here?
Ah! fairest, can you not awake
The nerveless heart? Bend near! Bend near!
Surely this hateful sleep will break,
The shrunk eyes gladden, for your sake!

Kiss the straight lips. . . . He did not move?
Poor human, some spell deadens him.
Perchance grim Death claimed all his love
And caught his mad heart to the dim,
Cold ways, beyond the Farthest Rim.

Ah! fairest, of the fragrant breast,
And shoulders that no pearls outgleam,
Perchance he follows some old quest
Along the turnings of his dream,
By crowded street and inland stream.

Who knows! These humans are not made
As we are. . . . In your bright hands take
The harp of shell, and, unafraid,
Strike the loud strings until they break.
Tear his sweet dream, and he may wake.

—*From The Independent* (New York).

### Back to the Land.

BY VIOLET JACOB.

Out in the upland places
I see both dale and down,
And the plowed earth with open scores
Turning the green to brown.

The bare bones of the country
Lie gaunt in winter days,
Grim fastnesses of rock and scaur,
Sure, while the year decays.

And, as the Autumn withers
And the winds strip the tree,
The companies of buried folk
Rise up to speak with me.

From homesteads long forgotten,
From graves by church and yew,
They come to walk with noiseless tread
Upon the land they knew.


**5% on Small Savings**

THE advantage of location, a large business handled at minimum cost, and always increasing value of securities, enable us to distribute a larger proportion of the earnings of safely invested funds than small investors usually secure—5 per cent. instead of 3½ or 4 per cent. Full information concerning the Company—its strength, reputation and record, its investors and borrowers, and its safe system of caring for mail investments of $25.00 and upward, will be sent on request.

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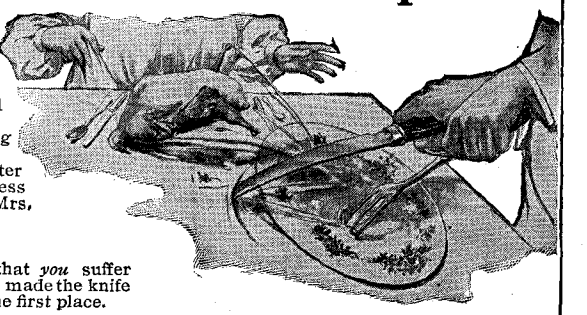
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM



# Harnessed "Magic" Makes Knives Ever Sharp



NEIGHBORS in for dinner.

Things going nicely—wife fairly beaming with pleasure and pride.

All of a sudden the carving knife slips.

Chicken is off the platter and *sliding* across the spotless table cloth, straight for Mrs. Neighbor's lap.

"Tough Luck!"

Yes,—and a dull knife.

But the worst of it is that *you* suffer because the steel-worker who made the knife trusted too much to luck in the first place.

* * *

In olden days, when men carved each other, there was much talk of charmed cutlasses and lucky swords.

To this day we are apt to think that good knives are a matter of luck.

Know why this is so nearly true?

Well, raw steel is a mass of little grains,—like the grains in lump sugar.

And if you make raw steel thin enough *to cut with*—relying merely on its thinness—it isn't much good, because it breaks easily,—crumbles like a thin piece of lump sugar will. So steel must be toughened before it will take a thin, keen edge.

This toughening is sometimes called tempering, and everyone knows that steel is tempered or toughened by heat.

Heat wakes up the little sugar-like grains of steel, and they begin to stretch. That's why we say steel expands when heated.

As things get hotter and hotter for the little steel grains, they stretch and wriggle *into a tangle of tiny steel wires.*

And of course a network of wires is tougher than a mass of grains.

Now, it's when knife blades are being tempered that "carver's luck" is being settled. There is a *magic degree* of toughness for steel, that accounts for all the "lucky" carving knives. A lucky carving knife is really only a knife that is always sharp,—that always slips right *through* chickens instead of rudely pushing them off platters.

A carving knife that is always sharp is *one that is tough enough, but not too tough.*

Tough enough to take a keen cutting edge and hold it well, but not too tough to be kept at its sharpest, by a few strokes, once in a while, on a standard Lee Sharpening Steel. That in-between-toughness is the *magic degree.*

Just as there can be no ice until water is cooled to 32 degrees, there can be no "lucky carver" until the blade is toughened to just the magic degree.

What is the magic degree, and how can the steel worker tell when he has it?

Well, the good old time-worn way is to *guess at it by the colors in the steel rainbow,* and trust to luck to hit it right.

* * *

Ever see the steel rainbow?

Well, take an ordinary steel knitting needle. Hold it in the flame of a candle *about an inch from the end.*

In just a moment colors will run along the needle toward the end.

And when the end is a pale yellow, cool the needle in a glass of water.

Note how the colors run from a pale yellow at the point into brown, then purple, then blue. Well, that's the steel rainbow.

It tells as nearly as such misty colors can, how close a network the tiny wires have weaved. *It* helps the steel worker to *guess* at the toughness.

Now, *somewhere* in the purple glow is the magic degree of toughness for carving knives. Guess where?

Wrong guesses by so-called steel experts make wrestling matches out of what ought *to be the simple art of carving chickens.*

*You* never even get a chance to guess, because the color is only on the surface and is ground away when the blade is polished and sharpened.

* * *

But, you ask, is there no way of telling exactly when a carving knife has reached *the magic degree of toughness?*

Is there no way except by guessing at the right shade of one color in a constantly changing, misty rainbow of colors?

"Yes,—there is, and that's why

# Landers Knives

are always sharp,—or easily kept as keen as new by an *occasional* dozen strokes on a standard Lee Sharpening Steel.

*Then* there's no excuse for chicken's sliding off the platter.

The Landers Process is as exact as arithmetic. Two and two make four, whether you write it in red ink or black.

The Landers Process just as surely gives table cutlery just the magic degree of toughness every time, no matter what shade of purple glows on its surface.

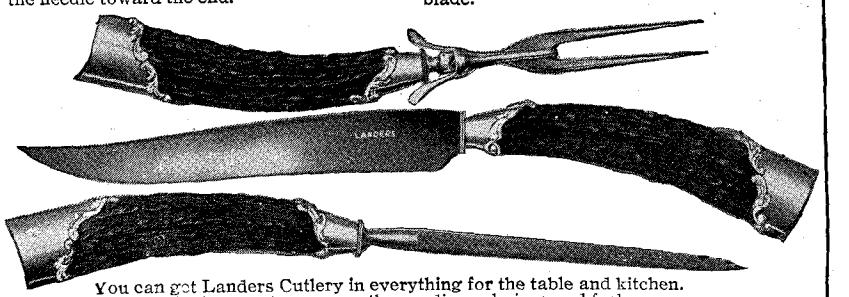
But don't think that the Landers Process is as easy as two plus two.

The Landers Process is the result of over a half a century of experience with the largest output of table cutlery in the world.

The "magic degree" was captured for Landers Cutlery by constant testing and proving.

No other knife maker knows the Landers Process, and without the Landers Process *good knives are a matter of luck.* That's why only Landers knives can be relied upon—why only Landers knives are always sharp.

Look for the mark LANDERS on every blade.



You can get Landers Cutlery in everything for the table and kitchen.

Landers Cutlery costs no more than ordinary knives and forks.

Every cutting edge is exactly the same in Landers Cutlery—the only difference in price is for different kinds of handles and trimmings.

Just ask for Landers Cutlery. Every store that sells table cutlery keeps Landers Process Cutlery or knows how to get it for you. If you are not readily supplied, drop us a line and we will see that you get what you want.

We have printed a book which tells all about table cutlery and illustrates all kinds of knives and forks and other things for dining room and kitchen use. The edition is limited, but while it lasts they will be sent free on request.

Address Landers, Frary & Clark 84 Commercial Street, New Britain, Conn.

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Men who once tilled the pasture
The wind-swept thorn beside;
Women within gray, vanished walls
Who bore and loved and died.

And when the great town closes
Upon me like a sea,
Daylong, above its weary din
I hear them call to me.

Dead folk, the roofs are round me
To bar out field and hill,
And yet I hear you on the wind
Calling and calling still;

And while, by street and pavement,
The day runs slowly through,
My soul across these haunted downs
Goes forth and walks with you.

—*From The Outlook* (London).

## Lines.

BY MICHAEL FAIRLESS.

Lord, I am small, and yet so great,
The whole world stands to my estate,
And in Thine Image I create.
The sea is mine; and the broad sky
Is mine in its immensity:
The river and the river's gold:
The earth's hid treasures manifold;
The love of creatures small and great,
Save where I reap a previous hate;
The noontide sun with not caress,
The night with quiet loneliness;
The wind that bends the pliant trees,
The whisper of the summer breeze;
The kiss of snow and rain; the star
That shines a greeting from afar;
All, all are mine; and yet so small
Am I, that lo! I needs must call,
Great King, upon the Babe in Thee,
And crave that Thou wouldst give to me
The grace of Thy humility.

—*From "The Grey Brethern"* (Duckworth, London).

## Aaron Stark.

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON.

Withal a meager man was Aaron Stark,
Cursed and unkempt, shrewd, shriveled, and morose.
A miser was he, with a miser's nose,
And eyes like little dollars in the dark.
His thin, pinched mouth was nothing but a mark;
And when he spoke there came like sullen blows
Through scattered fangs a few snarled words and close,
As if a cur were chary of its bark.

Glad for the murmur of his hard renown,
Year after year he shambled through the town,
A loveless exile moving with a staff;
And oftentimes there crept into his ears
A sound of alien pity, touched with tears,
And then (and only then) did Aaron laugh.

—*From "The Children of the Night"* (Scribner's).

## Song of the Four Worlds.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

I

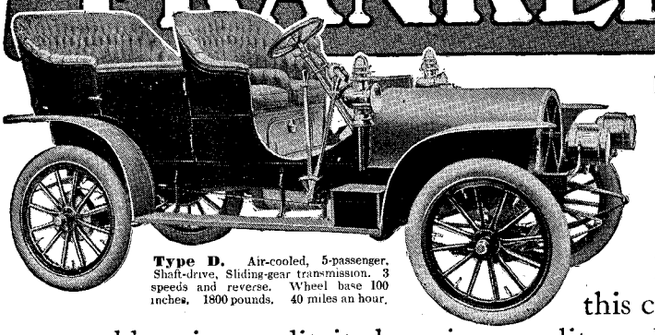
Is it northward, little friend?
And she whispered, "What is there?"

There are people who are loyal to the glory of their past,
Who held by heart's tradition, and will hold it to the last;
Who would not sell in shame
The honor of their name,
Tho the world were in the balance and a sword thereon were cast.

Oh, there the ice is breaking, the brooks are running free,
A robin calls at twilight from a tall spruce-tree,
And the light canoes go down
Past portage, camp and town,
By the rivers that make murmur in the lands along the sea.

And she said, "It is not there,
Tho I love you, love you dear;
I can not bind my little heart with loves of yesteryear."


# FRANKLIN



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**$2800**

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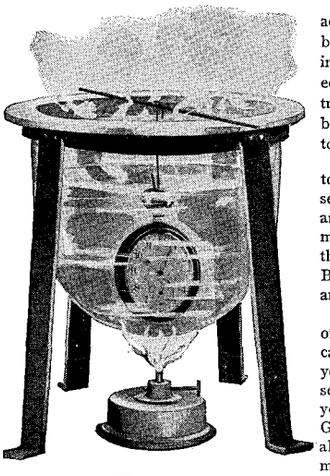
# Will The Watch You Carry Stand a Test Like This?

## A South Bend Watch Keeps Perfect Time in a Boiling Temperature

Before an Adjusted South Bend Watch is offered for sale—before it is ever allowed to leave the factory, it must stand successfully a series of tests so severe that no condition under which a watch is ever placed in ordinary use will affect its timekeeping qualities in the least. No violent change of temperature with which it might meet would be one-half so severe as these tests, and the fact that a South Bend Watch is adjusted to meet such strains renders the assurance of its accuracy at all times doubly certain.



You might, after properly sealing the case, submit a South Bend Watch to a boiling temperature or freeze it solid in a cake of ice and it would still keep perfect time—chronometer time—under all such tests.

Every South Bend Watch is baked in an oven heated to 100 degrees Fahrenheit; it is kept for hours in a refrigerator and must not lose or gain time even in the slightest degree. The wonderful South Bend Balance Wheel perfectly adjusts the watch even to such great changes in temperature.

Not only is a South Bend Watch adjusted to temperature changes, but it must also keep perfect time in every position and not be affected by the jars and jolts of railway trains, horseback riding, automobiling, etc. We guarantee them to be perfect timekeepers.

South Bend Watches cost more to make than any other watches selling for the same price, but we are repaid for the extra cost of manufacture by the knowledge that no better watches than South Bend Watches can be made at any cost.

South Bend Watches are sold only by reliable jewelers. You can get them nowhere else. If your jeweler does not sell them, send us his name and we will mail you an interesting book, "How Good Watches are Made" and also a little device illustrating the manner in which our watches adjust themselves to every temperature.

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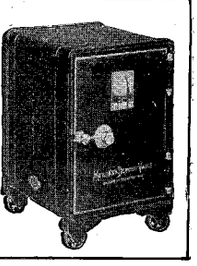

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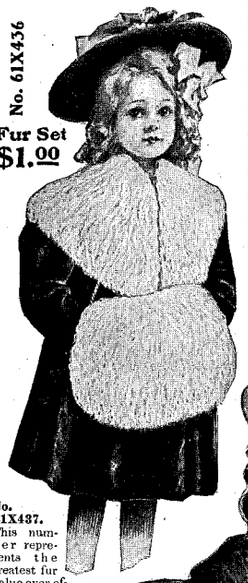

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Fur Set
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Pillow Muff to match scarf, Princess shape. Price, - **$3.50**

Fur Scarf
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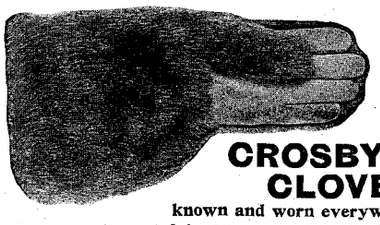

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II

Is it southward, little friend?
"Lover, what is there?"

There are men of many nations who were sick of strife and gain,
And only ask forgetfulness of all the old world's pain.
There Life sets down her measure
For Time to fill at leisure
With loveliness and plenty in the islands of the main.

Oh, there the palms are rustling, the oranges are bright;
In all the little harbor towns the coral streets are white;
The scarlet flowers fall
By the creamy convent wall,
And the Southern Cross gets up from sea to steer the purple night.

And she said, "It is not there,
Tho I love you, love you dear;
I should weary of the beauty that is changeless all the year."

III

Is it eastward, little friend?
And she whispered, "What is there?"

There are rivers good for healing, there are temples in the hills.
There men forsake desire and put by their earthly wills;
And there the old earth breeds
Her mystic might creeds
For the lifting of all burdens and the loosing of all ills.

Oh, the tents are in the valley where shadows sleep at noon,
Where the pack-train halts at twilight and the spicy bales are strewn,
Where the long brown road goes by
To cut against the sky,
And is lost within the circle of the silent, rosy moon.

And she said, "It is not there,
Tho I love you, love you dear;
For my faith is warm and living, not unearthly, old and sere."

IV

Is it westward, little friend?
"Lover, what is there?"

There are men and women who are sovereigns of their fate,
Who look Despair between the eyes and know that they are great;
Who will not halt nor quail
On the eager endless trail,
Till Destiny makes way for them and Love unbars the gate.

Oh, there the purple lilies are blowing in the sun,
And the meadow-larks are singing—a thousand, if there's one!
And the long blue hills arise
To the wondrous dreamy skies,
For the twisted azure columes of the rain to rest upon.

And she said, "It is not there,
For I love you, love you dear.
Oh, shut the door on Sorrow, for the Four Great Worlds are here!"

*—From "Pipes of Pan," Vol. V.: "From the Book of Valentines"* (L. C. Page).

### The Fairy Flower.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

There's a fairy flower that grows
In a corner of my heart,
And the fragrance that it spills
Is the sorcery of art.

I may give it little care,
Neither water it nor prune,
Yet it suddenly will blow
Glorious beneath the moon.

I may tend it night and day,
Taking thought to make it bloom;
Yet my efforts all will fail
To avert the touch of doom.

When it dies, my little flower,
You may take my life as well;


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Tho I live a hundred years,
I shall have no more to tell.

—*From "Pipes of Pan," Vol. I.: "From the Book of Valentines"* (L. C. Page).

### Unrest.

BY EMERY POTTLE.

Ever an old unworded longing comes to me,
Comes in the scent of gardens I have never seen,
In plaintive sounds of a far-distant, unsailed sea,
In the imagined hush of forests darkly-green.

Ever an old unmastered longing sweeps my heart,
Beats wildly on the level, changeless shores of life,
Full with the murmurs of dead love, dead song, dead art,
Stirring my eager soul to some transcendent strife.

Ever an old unfathomed longing blinds my eyes
With half-remembered visions—fitful, nameless tears;—
Haply 'tis promise of a dreamer's Paradise,
Haply the shadow of the sorrows of lost years.

At nightfall, or at morning, or at hurried noon,
It comes, and bears me from my task on restless wings.
O Brothers of Unrest, say is it curse, or boon,
So whispers to an alien soul of alien things?

—*From The Reader* (November).

## PERSONALS.

**Jerry Simpson.**—The death of ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson at Wichita, Kansas, on October 23, removes one who for some years was a picturesque and significant figure in the politics of the country. He was born in New Brunswick in 1842. Simpson was at different times a Republican and a Democrat, and after his removal to Kansas he became a Greenbacker and Populist. He was a Member of Congress from 1891 to 1895 and from 1897 to 1899. The Washington *Star*, in giving an account of his career, brings in these incidents of his official life in Washington:

"In this city Mr. Simpson was true to his Populistic ideas. He was the picture of simplicity in all he did, but he knew how to do striking things, and the House of Representatives was the place in which his acts were frequently the subject of much interest.

"Jerry Simpson believed that the protective tariff was the cause of much of the trouble that the farmers of his State suffered. He believed that if the tariff were lowered the competition from foreign countries would not only lower the prices of necessaries of life, but would also result in the production of better goods by American manufacturers. On one occasion when the tariff was up for consideration, Mr. Simpson appeared on the floor of the House with a bundle under his arm. It was carefully wrapped so that its contents were not known to any one. Any ordinary visitor to the Capitol would have been stopped with such a bundle, which might have suggested possible danger to the watchman. But Mr. Simpson carried it himself and was not questioned. When he reached his desk he laid the bundle there carefully. He was to make a speech on the tariff that day, and the bundle lay there when he began his remarks.

"The Representative from Kansas had become thoroughly warmed up in his denunciation of the protective-tariff policy. He had quoted Republican speakers on the beneficent effects of the tariff, and then, reaching for his bundle, declared:

"'And what do the American manufacturers furnish for the American workingmen and the farmers of the country? Trash! Shoddy! Worthless garments!'

"He opened the bundle and held up before the astonished House an old overcoat that showed the signs of long wear. It was a cheap garment of shoddy. He told how he had gone to the Center market and purchased it from a farmer there who had come to town with his wagon-load of truck from Maryland.

"'See!' he exclaimed, as he rent the garment from one end to the other.

"'Shoddy! Flimsy shoddy! Worthless! That is what these protected American manufacturers are providing for our farmers in exchange for the protection they are receiving from the Government of the United States.'

"It might have all been political claptrap, but it was


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If you love music and entertainment, if you want to cheer your home, BE SURE to read every word of this great offer.

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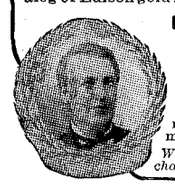

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It points a way to health, based on correct diet, that has been **tried** and **proven** by over half a million people.

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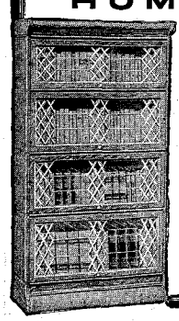

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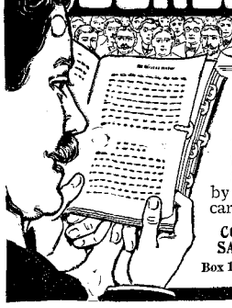

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effective. That was a speech that appealed to the people to whom Simpson was addressing himself. It made a column in thousands of newspapers the next morning. The attention the speech received was due almost entirely to that picturesque scene that Simpson worked up.

"While in this city Mr. Simpson was simplicity itself. He lived in a house of six rooms on Capitol Hill and walked to and from the Capitol daily. He did not mix much in the society that attracts many new Representatives. He read his newspapers and studied statesmanship as he saw it. He was a constant attendant on the sessions of the House, and whenever there was to be an interesting debate he was not only there, but he was quite sure to take a part in it. He listened and he learned.

"One of the rude awakenings that Mr. Simpson experienced while in congressional life was that legislation could not do everything for the amelioration of the troubles of the country that he had hoped for when he came to Congress. He became from year to year more and more conservative. Men who talked to him in his latter days in Congress declared that a great change had taken place in him so far as his radicalism was concerned. Many of them said Simpson was no longer a radical. They said he had become conservative. At any rate he was a constant student of public affairs both in committees and on the floor of the House. When he left Congress he was probably one of the broadest men among the group in which he was prominent.

"While Mr. Simpson had constantly held up the farmers of the country as a badly used class of men, and appeared to regard the ownership of farms as the poorest of investments, when he left Congress he proceeded to invest his savings in Kansas farms. Practically all of his money was invested in farm land. While never rich, he was able to get together a fair competency for a man of modest habits."

---

**Godefroi Cavaignac.**—Godefroi Cavaignac, whose death occurred recently in France, was an unlucky scion of a race identified with the French Republic since its first existence, and yet, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, he has what the French call a "bad press." He was, perhaps, we read, not of enough importance for history even to revise the bitter judgment which relegated him to obscurity after fleeting popular glory. In recalling Cavaignac's disastrous connection with the Dreyfus case the writer says:

"Cavaignac's fate is one of the contradictions of the Dreyfus case. Not to repeat a story accepted by each one according to his passion, three facts are worth recalling: First, Minister of War Cavaignac, on the 7th of July, 1898, produced in the Chamber of Deputies a document which he declared decisive of Dreyfus's guilt; and the grateful Parliament, breathing once more from the relentless campaign waged in the foreign press, gave 545 votes to the posting of his speech all over France. The twenty or so members present who still doubted prudently refrained from any dissenting vote.

"Second, a few weeks later, Minister Cavaignac announced that his subordinate, Captain Cuignet, had discovered the document to be a forgery of Colonel Henry—a discovery which made the revision of the case inevitable to any common mind. But Minister Cavaignac had not a common mind, and, rather than consent, he resigned. This was the real end of any effective political life for this able and accomplished, but congenitally narrow-minded and stubborn, man. He gave for a time his radical name to the noisy Nationalist faction, which, small as it was, had never any unity except to bark in opposition. It was the marriage of the carp and hare, and Cavaignac soon retired into silence.

"The third fact was his single notable reappearance in Parliament during these last years. It was the final disaster—and yet, perhaps, by a strange depravity of things, he may have been right. Just as he had made the Dreyfus revision possible and necessary, and yet no one gives him credit for it, so it was now himself that cited a letter received in the last days of his ministry—and it was made a pretext for his instantaneous political assassination. The austere and ultrasolemn M. Brisson, who was Prime Minister at the time, who had started Cavaignac in a ministerial career by placing him in the War Department sixteen years before,

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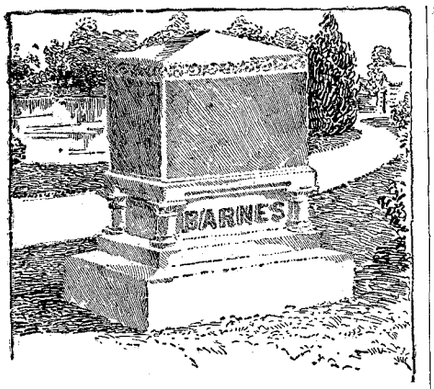


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arose and, with his most funereal voice, declared that the letter had not been brought to his notice. Cavaignac's stammering protestations were not heeded; he was fairly hooted from the Chamber. The next day—to-morrow is too late in politics—he showed that M. Brisson long since knew the letter in question, without, through all the intervening years, doing the play-actoring which had now proved so effective.

"But who reads an explanation the day after? Perhaps some future dry-as-dust student of documentary history will fish out that Godefroi Cavaignac was, after all, an honest statesman, however blundering, and that his greatest crime was in being an unready politician.

"*Godefroi Cavaignac* had been a member of four Governments, all Radical, three times under Brisson as Prime Minister and once under Léon Bourgeois in the first purely Radical Cabinet of the Third Republic; he was once Minister of Marine and twice Minister of war. And more than once his name had been pronounced as that of a future President of the republic. When his corpse was brought back to Paris the other day, not one Radical Member of Parliament, not one member of Government, but the only necessary delegate of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, to which he belonged, was present to do him honor."

**Rockefeller's Remarkable Welcome.**—A notable and significant event was the recent demonstration at Cleveland, O., in honor of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the famous head of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Rockefeller, whose home is in that city, was called upon by four hundred prominent citizens. The occasion was made the more interesting by the fact that it was the fiftieth anniversary of the day when Mr. Rockefeller, then a poor and friendless boy, was given, in Cleveland, his first opportunity to work. Many of those who had known him and had been his friends in his early days were present. A writer in *Leslie's Weekly*, in describing the meeting, tells these stories:

"One of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's agents for the disbursement of charity funds reported a family that was very destitute, and apparently very deserving. It was numerically large enough to satisfy the demands of the most dismal forecaster of race suicide west of the White House. Mr. Rockefeller approved the recommendations for aid and placed in the hands of his agent the equivalent of several months' pay for an ordinary laborer. As it did not occur to the agent to divide the sum into installments, he dropped into the poor man's cabin one fine day and opened up the whole dazzling fortune to the delighted view of the beneficiary. What to do with so much money was a question which temporarily paralyzed the energies of the family. After long and violent discussion an idea illuminated the situation and a plan was hit upon for a reduction of the surplus. Said the head of the house: 'I'll tell you what le's do—go down and have our pictur's tooken!' A hurry call on the soap and water supplies resulted shortly in a dozen shining faces, which were presently turned toward a nearby photographer's camera. No trouble about pleasant expressions for that crowd! The artist, who had heard the wondrous story, put the question, 'Does wealth bring happiness?' which was answered by the rousing shout of his customers, 'You bet!'

"Mr. Rockefeller was driving along a country road, near Cleveland, one day, not very long ago, when he met a former servant of his, an old man, trudging along a side path. Stopping the carriage, Mr. Rockefeller spoke to him, inquiring very kindly about the health and prosperity of the old man and his family.

"'Well,' said William, the old servitor, 'we're all pretty well except mother' (his wife). 'She's bad with the rheumatism. Our house stands pretty low, and is quite damp. Old folks can't live in damp places very well. I think I'll move somewhere else.'

"'Do you like the place, William?' asked Mr. Rockefeller.

"'Oh, yes; it's like home there.'

"'Well, I wouldn't move yet a while. Wait and see what can be done about the dampness.'

"The next day or two afterward some good timber was unloaded about the cottage of the former servant. Workmen came and raised the house high and dry, making it habitable for the most rheumatic tenant. Who was responsible? William points toward Forest Hill with a smile."

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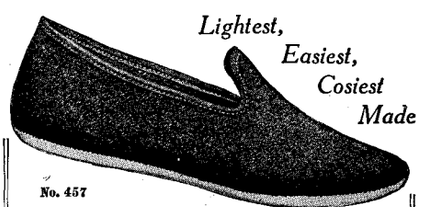

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**"Bull" Andrews and His Enterprises.**—William H. Andrews, at one time Quay's right-hand man, whose promotion of certain New Mexican enterprises is said to have wrecked the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny, is described by the New York *Evening Post* as "a suave, able citizen, caring nothing for glory or honor or preferment in politics, with an eye always to the financial possibilities of the sordid game he has played for so many years in Pennsylvania state politics." Andrews's operations are outlined in the Philadelphia papers substantially as follows:

"A promoter came to Andrews with a scheme to build the Santa Fé Central road, have the Territory admitted to the Union, and then induce the new State to guarantee the road's bonds, making a market for them. Every one in the deal was to make a pile of money. 'Hell; that's easy!' is reported to have been Andrews's response when the scheme was unfolded to him, who immediately conceived the scheme to make the Enterprise National Bank the depository for State funds. The ramifications of this project included Quay's old fight in the Senate to get New Mexico admitted, Andrews's candidacy for the Senate in case admission was secured, and a liberal distribution of mining stock and other properties among the members of the organization. The Pennsylvania Development Company was formed to build the road, and as the work progressed and money was needed a draft would be made by one of the gang in New Mexico on Clark, as treasurer. He would take the money from the bank, and in place of the money extracted to pay the draft, would fill out and put in the vaults one of the promissory notes.

"About 120 miles of road were constructed south from Santa Fé connecting the Denver and Rio Grande, the Santa Fé, and the Rock Island railroad systems. How many promissory notes were deposited in the Enterprise Bank is not yet known, but it is claimed that that concern financed the entire venture. Affairs went on swimmingly until an effort was made to float the bonds of the railway company in New York. The effort failed. The road got into financial straits. The cashier of the bank, T. Lee Clark, saw that he could not recover the money which in his indiscretion he had given to the promotors, so he shot himself when he realized that the facts of his bad investment could no longer be concealed."

---

**Chief Engineer of the Canal.**—John F. Stevens, the man who was appointed by the President to succeed John F. Wallace as Chief Engineer on the Isthmian Canal Commission, has for thirty years been building railroads across the great West. Henry Kitchell Webster, writing in *The American Illustrated Magazine*, says:

"John F. Stevens is fifty-two years old, a New Englander by birth and boyhood, a Westerner, if more than thirty years' work all over the place, from Sabine Pass to the Canadian Selkirks, may be said to have changed his spots. He was a little under twenty when he went West and took a job as assistant city engineer at Minneapolis. Two years later he went to Texas as chief of surveys for the Sabine Pass and Northwestern Railroad.

"The phrase 'looking for trouble' is perhaps not one to use in this connection, yet if you divest it of its pugnacious associations it comes near to being true. The Indian wars during the seventies saw Mr. Stevens at work as assistant engineer for the Denver and Rio Grande, surveying and building down in Arizona among the Apaches. After a comparatively peaceful interlude with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, he then took up the labor of carrying the Canadian Pacific across the Selkirk Mountains.

"A friend of his of many years' standing remembers—or rather has not quite forgotten—an episode from Mr. Stevens's early days, which is, perhaps, even in this mutilated form, worth repeating. The immaterial details of this story are lost—just when it was or where it was, or what, precisely, it was about. But at any rate, sometime in the seventies, and somewhere in Arizona, both the time and place where the Apaches were very seriously on the war-path, it became necessary to send a message across a hundred or two miles of desert. There was offered a reward of five hundred dollars to the man who would carry it. The peril was undeniable and nobody seemed to consider the reward


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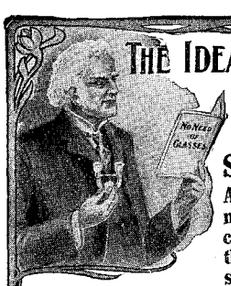


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worth the probable cost of it. But presently John Stevens undertook to deliver the message. He eluded the Apaches and made the journey successfully on foot, but declined the five hundred dollars. The thing had been there to do, and it was the sort of thing he liked to do; he preferred to do it for its own sake—art for art.

"Some one the other day asked Mr. Stevens why he accepted this appointment to Panama.

"'Why, I don't know,' he answered, 'unless it was because of the size of the job. And then it was a compliment,' he added, 'and we never get too old to like them.'

"There is a fine resiliency revealed in that reply. It bespeaks the same temper as that in which he set out across the starlit sands of Arizona, thirty years ago. To such a temper it is not likely that any difficulty will prove a discouragement, or that any offer of a bigger salary and an easier job will present much of a temptation."

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Worse and Worse.**—"What silly verses that woman is reciting!"

"I wrote them, sir!"

"Ah—oh, yes—to be sure—clever lines, but horribly delivered, don't you know—woman must be a fool to bungle 'em so—who is she?"

"My wife, sir!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

**The Retort Courteous.**—A barrister named Bushe was trying a case in Limerick before Chief Baron O'Grady, when, in the course of the lawyer's speech, an ass began to bray loudly outside the courtroom, the window of which opened on a pasture.

"Wait a moment," said the Chief Baron. "One at a time, Mr. Bushe, if you please."

The barrister presently had a good chance to retort. When O'Grady was charging the jury the ass again began to bray, this time at a greater distance from the courtroom window.

"I beg your Lordship's pardon," said Bushe. "May I ask you to repeat your last words? There is such an echo here I did not quite catch that sentence."—*New York Mail.*

**What He Was.**—There is a man living in Waterbury, Conn., who is the head of a large family, nearly every member of which is a performer on some kind of musical instrument.

A Bostonian, who was visiting the house of the Waterbury man, referred to this fact, remarking that it must be a source of great pleasure to the family, but to this observation the father made no reply.

"Really," continued the Bostonian, "it is remarkable. Your younger son is a cornetist, both your daughters are pianists, your wife is a violinist, and, I understand, the others are also musicians. Now what are you, the father of such a musical combination?"

"I," replied the old man, sarcastically, "I am a pessimist."—*Harper's Weekly.*

**The Plagiarist.**—A teacher was in the habit of giving to her pupils daily a list of words with their meaning, testing the children's memories the next day. One day she gave the word "plagiarist," defining it, somewhat obscurely, as "a literary thief." The next day the youngest member of the class was asked to define the word. "A plagiarist," said he solemnly, "is a—a—a—little hairy thief."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

**An Authority.**—DOCTOR (to Pat's wife, after examining Pat, who had been run down by an auto): "Madam, I fear your husband is dead."

PAT (feebly): "No, I ain't dead yet."

PAT'S WIFE: "Hush, Pat, the gentleman knows better than you."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

**Graduated.**—A young business man of New York, who has not long been married, was greeted by his wife one evening with the joyful announcement that she had that afternoon received a diploma from the cooking-school at which she had been an assiduous student.

Evidently the husband did not exhibit that degree of enthusiasm in the matter that she expected, for the young wife said, in a disappointed tone: "Aren't you glad that I have been enrolled as a competent cook?


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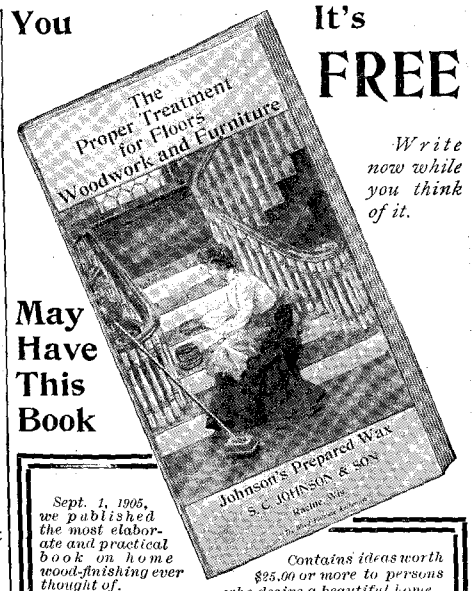


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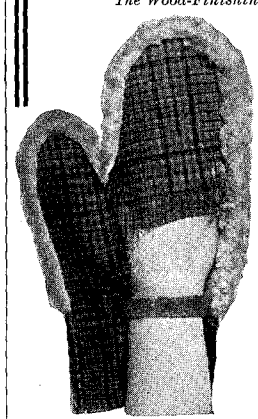

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Just see, I've prepared this whole dinner! I gave especial attention to this dish here. Guess what it is!" As she spoke the husband had endeavored to masticate a particularly tough piece of the contents of the dish referred to. Seeing his look of wonder, the young wife again playfully said, "Guess what it is?"

"I don't know," responded the husband uncertainly. "Is it the diploma?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

**A Ripping Dream.**—When my uncle first started in business as a general merchant in a country town it was in partnership with a young fellow of about his own age.

Both boys were very enthusiastic about their work, and after long days behind the counter they would go to their room above the store and continue to "talk shop" far into the night.

My uncle's partner was particularly engrossed in his work, and often his sleep was disturbed by dreams of customers and big sales.

One night his nightmare reached the climax. Evidently the dreamer was just in the act of selling some cotton goods, for my uncle felt his night-shirt go "r-i-i-i-p," straight up the back, while his partner was calmly saying:

"Two yards, Madam?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

**Truth Comes Out.**—"Waiter," said the guest in a cheap restaurant, "is that a pile driver I hear in the rear?"

"No, sah," answered the waiter. "Dat am de cook preparin' yo' tendahloin steak, sah!"—*Chicago News.*

**His Feed.**—ZOOLOGICAL SPECIALIST (gazing at solitary sea-lion in the Dublin Zoo): "Where's his mate?"

IRISH KEEPER—"He has no mate, sorr. We just fade him on fish."—*Punch.*

**Degeneracy.**—MITCHETT: "Young McSeedey, who went through the fortune his parents left him, was arrested to-day for stealing a dollar."

GAUSS: "What degeneracy! His father never thought of taking less than a million."—*Smart Set.*

**Made Up.**—ANGEL CHILD: "Aunt Daisy, what is meant by 'a fictitious character'?"

AUNT DAISY: "That means one that is made up, dear."

ANGEL CHILD: "Oh, yes! Then you're a fictitious character, aren't you, auntie?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### Foreign.

RUSSIA.

October 28.—The situation in Russia grows more alarming. Revolutionary representatives meet at Moscow and decide to organize a provisional government.

General Dragomiroff, former governor of Kieff and one of Russia's ablest soldiers, dies near St. Petersburg.

October 29.—Two bloody encounters are reported from Odessa. Railroads, telegraphs, postal service and every other utility is either paralyzed or crippled by the strike. Mr. Eddy, the American chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg, asks the State Department for authority to charter a vessel for the protection of American citizens. Negotiations for a loan are broken off.

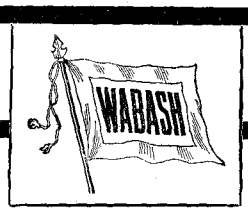
October 30.—The Russian Emperor issues a manifesto granting a constitutional government to Russia, appointing Count Witte, Premier. Among the principal liberties granted are an extended suffrage, a legislative assembly, a free press, and free speech.

October 31.—The Czar's manifesto is generally received with joy throughout Russia, but Finland and Poland are still holding out for greater liberties. Pobiedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod in Russia, resigns. Disorders continue at Lodz, and General Trepoff issues a proclamation warning rioters that order will be enforced.

November 1.—Red flags are hoisted over the Government buildings in Finland and the nation seems to be in open revolt. The Czar's concessions fail to satisfy Russia; hundreds of persons are killed and wounded in clashes with troops, police and students in Odessa, Warsaw, Kieff and many other places.

November 2.—Slaughter continues throughout Russia. Five thousand persons, it is reported, are killed or wounded in Odessa. The situation in


WABASH SYSTEM

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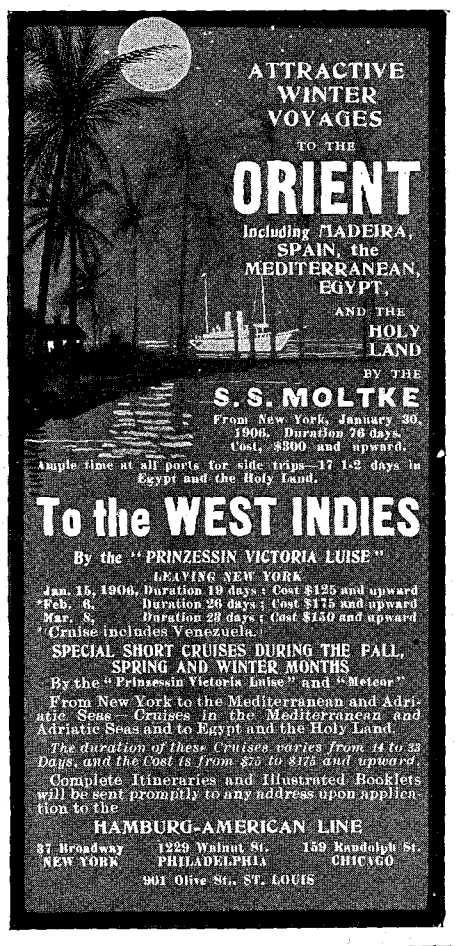
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Finland is considered serious, it being reported that the Fins have declared their independence.

November 3.—The Russian censorship over press and private despatches is abolished. Emperor Nicholas grants amnesty for political prisoners, while attacks on Hebrews continue throughout Russia, hundreds being killed at Kishineff and Odessa.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 28.—The Hungarian Premier issues the Government's program of reforms; it includes universal suffrage.

October 29.—Reports received at the Vatican say that Secretary Taft, when he met the Catholic bishops at Manila, refused State aid to parochial schools, and complained because the money paid for the friars' lands had been taken out of the islands.

October 30.—Rear Admiral Train, U. S. N., and his son are attacked by a mob in Nankin, China, because the Admiral accidentally shot a Chinese woman while hunting pheasants.

The Chinese maneuvers, carried out by an army of 30,000 men, are praised by the foreign military attachés.

The Norwegian Storthing, by a vote of 87 to 29, authorizes the Government to invite Prince Carl of Denmark to become King of Norway on condition that a referendum indorses him.

October 31.—The Congress of Austrian Social Democrats demands the immediate convocation of the Reichsrath to substitute for the present parliament a body elected by equal and direct suffrage. A general strike is threatened if the demand is not met.

The governor of Nankin apologizes for the attack on Admiral Train.

November 1.—Five Presbyterian missionaries are murdered by a mob at Lienchow, China.

November 2.—It is reported from Vienna that Emperor Francis Josef has decided to grant universal suffrage.

Venezuela suspends the despatch of cable messages to the United States, Great Britain and France.

### Domestic.

October 28.—Chairman Shonts of the Canal Commission issues a statement denying that he had had any friction with Secretary Taft.

The receiver of the Enterprise National Bank, of Allegheny, sues William H. Andrews for $55,000, alleging fraud and conspiracy.

October 29.—Major Gillespie, United States Engineer Corps, in a report to Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, shows that the city has been defrauded of $6,330,000 by "machine" contractors in the construction of a filtration plant and two boulevards.

October 30.—Prince Louis of Battenberg sails from Halifax for Annapolis, and preparations are made at the Naval Academy to receive the British Admiral and his squadron.

The States census enumerators place New York City's population at 4,014,304, and the population of the rest of the State is 4,052,368.

President Roosevelt reaches Chesapeake Bay after a record run on the *West Virginia*.

October 31.—Charles G. Stillings, of Boston, is appointed Public Printer by the President.

Bernard Shaw's play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," is suppressed by the New York police.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union convention begins at Los Angeles.

The President arrives in Washington.

November 1.—Prince Louis of Battenberg and his cruiser squadron arrive at Annapolis.

Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, confers with the President on Venezuelan affairs.

J. S. Leads, general manager of the Santa Fé Refrigerator *Dispatch*, declares, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, that rebates are given to nearly all shippers in the California fruit service.

November 2.—President Roosevelt issues his Thanksgiving proclamation.

Indicted beef trust men in Chicago set up a new plea, alleging they were promised immunity from prosecution by Commissioner Garfield when they testified in his investigation of the beef business.

Rear Admiral Rae, engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy, in his annual report, declares that the Navy is in no form to win battles because of the lack of engineering experts.

The battleship *Rhode Island* steams a mile at the rate of 19.35 knots an hour, establishing a new record.

Secretary Taft and his party arrive at Colon, Panama.

November 3.—Prince Louis of Battenberg is received at the White House by President Roosevelt.

Senator Knox explains the President's plan of rate legislation in a speech before the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce.


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# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"E. W.," Hightstown, N. J.—"What does 'lackless' mean?"

It is an obsolete English word meaning "blameless," "spotless."

"J. W.," Cedar Rapids, Ia.—"Do the words 'who' or 'which' mean the same when used in the first clause of The Lord's Prayer?"

The relative pronoun "which" formerly referred to persons as well as to things, and is often so used in the Scriptures, but the present tendency is to employ "who" (sometimes also "that") in all direct references to persons or personified beings. "Which," as a relative, serves as the neuter of "who."

"J. M. P.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Isn't 'the Lexicographer' indorsing questionable English when he says that 'Please pardon the unavoidable delay in acknowledging the receipt of the enclosure at an earlier date,' or even his modification of the sentence, is grammatical? 'Delay in acknowledging,' without reference to date, would have been sufficiently explicit."

No. The Lexicographer aims to answer questions put to him directly, on their merits, and without equivocation. When asked whether or not a stated question is grammatical his answer must be direct. "J. M. P." failed to note that the question was one of *grammar*, not one of *rhetoric*. The sentence might be greatly improved rhetorically.

"E. M. C.," New York.—"Are the following expressions correct? (1) 'He is *liable* to be in between ten and one.' (2) 'I am *nicely*' (in answer to 'How do you do?'). (3) 'A *well-looking* girl.' (4) '*This much*'; '*that much*'; '*this far*.'"

No, say rather: (1) "He is likely to be," etc. "Liable" refers to a contingency regarded as unfavorable; as, the ship was *liable* to founder. "Likely" refers to a contingent event regarded as very probable, and usually, tho not always, favorable; as an industrious worker is *likely* to succeed. (2) "Nicely," used as a synonym for "well," is colloquial English. "Nice" is improperly used to express every kind and degree of admired or appreciated quality. Say rather "I am doing *well*" or "I feel *well*." (3) "Well-looking" is an awkward expression; say rather, "a pretty girl," "a healthy girl," or "a beautiful girl." (4) "Much" and "far" when used substantively are sometimes preceded by such adverbs as "too," "how," "thus," etc. The adverbial use of "this" and "that" with "much" and "far" is sanctioned by some authorities; but "thus much," "thus far," are preferred.

"A. C. M.," New York.—"I am informed that in the trade the word 'ginseng' is spelled 'ginsing.' Please cite authority for the latter spelling."

"Ginseng" is the commonly accepted Anglicized spelling of the Chinese *jint san*, sometimes written *jên shên*. The following are the variant spellings of this word, with dates of the year when used, since its introduction to English-speaking peoples: *gimsem* (1654), *genseg* (1691), *gin-seng* (1713), *ginseng* (1758), *jingseng* (1765), *ginseng* (1771). Other forms in occasional use at one time are *ginsem* (17th cent.), *gengzeng* and *ghinschenn* (18th cent.). The Lexicographer can not find any authority for the form *ginsing*, but surmises that it may be derived from a phonetic transliteration of the Chinese *jên shên*.


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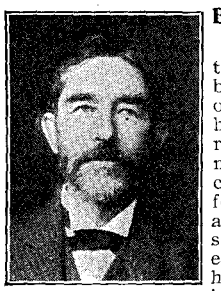

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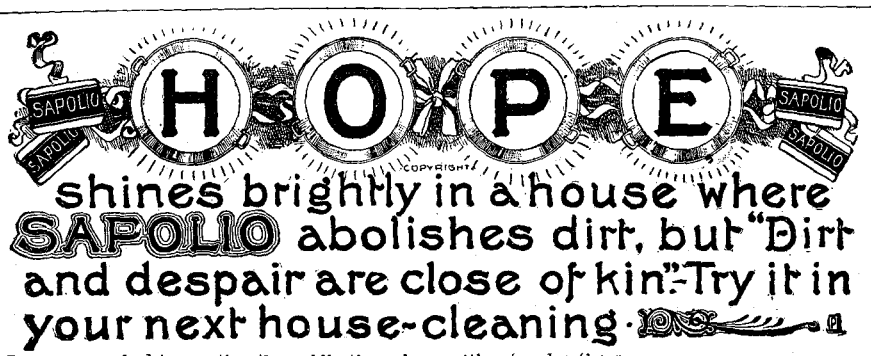
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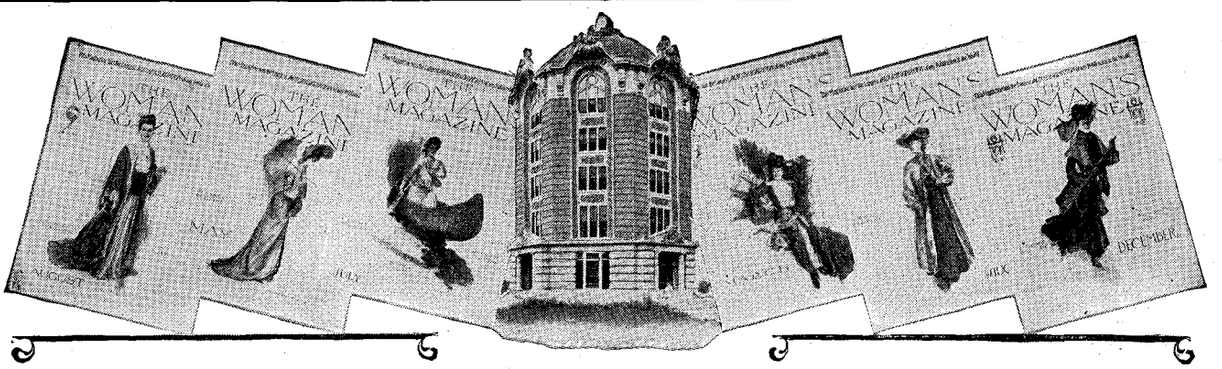

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THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE never permits misleading advertisements to appear in its columns, and absolutely protects its readers so that they are not defrauded by catch-penny schemes. No whiskey or nasty medical ads. are ever seen in the columns of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. It is clean, wholesome and bright. A single issue is worth more than the whole year's subscription. We wish every home in America to receive THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, and in order that it may go into your home, **we will send you**

## The Woman's Magazine a Whole Year for 10c.

**and if you do not like it after you have received it for three months, we will return your 10 cents and stop sending it. You will have had it three months for nothing.** This shows very plainly that we know you will be pleased with THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. You will never be willing to discontinue it. In fact, we know you will be so delighted you will also get your friends to subscribe. No other magazine gives as much for five times the price we ask you.

Do not confuse THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE of St. Louis with the cheap, poorly printed and trashy story papers. **THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE is printed on good paper, carefully edited and nicely illustrated,** and is better than many magazines sold for ten times the price at which we offer it to you. Our offer to refund your money if you do not like it after three months' trial is a guarantee that no other magazine ever dared to make.

Tens of thousands of women visited our great building during the World's Fair It is the most beautiful building in the country and the finest publishing plant in the world, and was built for cash at a cost of over half a million dollars, exclusively for the publication of

St. Louis County } ss
Missouri }

July 6th, 1905.

Personally appeared before me this day A. P. Coakley, Advertising Manager of The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo., who, being duly sworn, states that he has access to all records necessary to secure an accurate circulation statement of The Woman's Magazine, and under oath affirms the circulation of The Woman's Magazine for the months of July, 1904, to June, 1905, inclusive, was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July, 1904 | 1,654,620 | January, 1905 | 1,631,697 |
| August | 1,680,310 | February | 1,636,525 |
| September | 1,660,220 | March | 1,619,520 |
| October | 1,668,980 | April | 1,621,800 |
| November | 1,667,755 | May | 1,589,608 |
| December | 1,603,420 | June | 1,594,640 |

Total for 12 months.....19,628,095
Average per month..... 1,635,674

A. P. COAKLEY,
Advertising Manager,
The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Sixth day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Five.

C. M. CLAWSON,
[Seal] Notary Public, County of St. Louis.
My term expires October 20th, 1908.

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# The Woman's Magazine
## OF ST. LOUIS

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## THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

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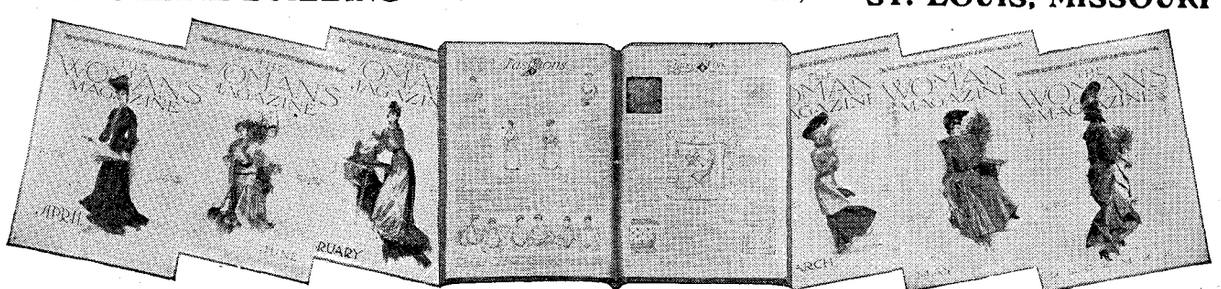

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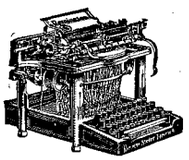

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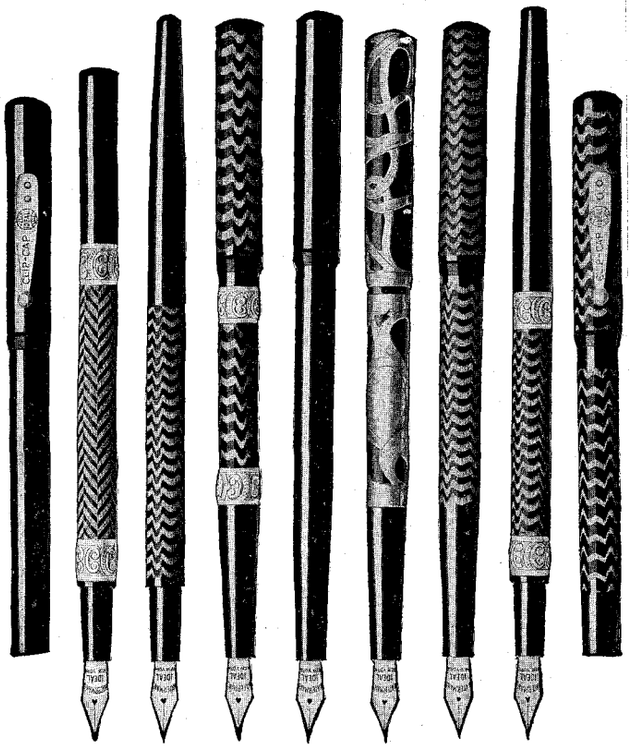

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